



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1914.

Announcement of the January "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

THE following letter, dated October 23, signed on behalf of the Society by Mr. A. E. Hurry, Hon. General Secretary, has been sent by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society to the London Society of Antiquaries in reference to proposed alterations to Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire: "It is desired to draw the immediate attention of the Society of Antiquaries to the serious mutilation contemplated to an historical monument now probably unique. The ancient church of Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, dating at latest from the tenth century, preserves a relic of the Elizabethan settlement of religion in the shape of carved oaken seats and desk or book-board lining the north, east, and south walls of the chancel and a carved table which once stood in their midst. The legs of the table are somewhat out of repair; it was removed a few years ago to the north aisle, and a wooden altar was substituted for it. But the seats remained, and it is these which are to be mutilated. Previous to the suppression of the Priory at the Reformation the church possessed an apse. The apse was then destroyed, and the Norman arch opening into it was walled up, so as to leave a square end to the church. The Priory buildings that remain are now occupied by a farmhouse, and a shed covering a mill for grinding farm-produce

VOL. X.

stands on the site of the apse. It is intended to acquire the site, which does not now belong to the church, and build a new apse. For the purpose of using the apse as part of the church it will be necessary to cut the seats in the chancel, and to cut away and remove at least a portion of the desk or book-board. It is proposed to divide the seats, hinge the backs of the divided portion, and use them as a gateway into the apse, removing altogether the sitting portion. It is also proposed to cut out two of the carved panels of the desk or book-board, and to remove all the rest a foot from their ancient position so as to give more room in front of the seats which are left.

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"Obviously these alterations will entirely destroy the historical character of the present arrangement. On the application for a faculty for the purpose the Chancellor of the Diocese, Judge Ellicott, directed that the Society of Antiquaries and the local Archaeological Society should be first consulted. But by some oversight or misunderstanding this was not done, and the faculty, being unopposed, was granted a few weeks ago. Nothing, however, has yet been done to the fabric, and if immediate action be taken by the Society of Antiquaries it may be saved.

"So far as can be judged from the remains above ground, the apse was a Norman building, with a semi-circular east end. It is proposed now to erect a polygonal apse with lancet windows, so that it cannot be suggested that it is merely intended to re-erect the old apse, which would, indeed, from the character of its windows, be unsuitable to modern conditions.

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"It is alleged that the seats and book-board have been removed once before, when the church was repaired and the chancel reroofed. But if so, they were reverently replaced exactly where they stood previously, and no alteration was made. Nor can it be suggested that they are not the furniture which has been there without intermission for upwards of 300 years. The character of the alterations now contemplated is such that it is likely to be only a temporary compromise, and in no long time convenience or some other excuse will be found for removing the

seats and book-board altogether. Deerhurst is a thinly populated country parish. The size of the church and its seating accommodation are ample for the wants of the neighbourhood, so that there is no excuse on this ground for enlarging it.

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 "When the grant of a faculty became known, the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society appointed a Committee to examine the designs and take steps, if they were not satisfied, to protest. The Committee has met and examined the designs and the report of Mr. Harold Brakspear, the architect who was consulted. It is taking steps to approach the Bishop of Gloucester on the subject, and it desires to invoke the aid of the Society of Antiquaries, as the most powerful body for the purpose of arousing public opinion and stopping the irreparable mutilation and probable ultimate destruction of this remarkable monument of an important period of English history. But any action, to be effective, must be taken at once.

"The Diocesan Registrar has kindly promised the Committee a copy of the deposited designs. As soon as these can be obtained they will be forwarded; but it is earnestly hoped that unavoidable delay in forwarding them will not postpone the consideration of the matter by the Society of Antiquaries."

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 Since this letter was sent the architect has explained, we understand, that it is not intended, as stated in the first paragraph of the letter, to remove altogether the sitting portion of those of the seats which are to be hinged, but only to cut them so as to leave them attached to the hinged portion. This really emphasizes the temporary character and compromise of the alterations, for it is impossible to believe that so clumsy an arrangement will be allowed to be permanent. It is only too clear that the present proposal of mutilation means ultimately the complete destruction of an interesting historical monument. It is often difficult to understand why proposals involving either the mutilation or the complete removal of features of historic interest in our parish churches are put forward, but in this case the proposed action appears to be peculiarly wanton. The

feature to be spoiled is probably unique, and should be cherished and preserved by everyone with the slightest reverence for antiquity. Even if more space were required for worshippers, any means should be adopted in preference to so destructive a method as that proposed; but, as the letter states, there is no need for further accommodation, and consequently not the slightest excuse for the Vicar's action. We trust that the steps which have been taken will be effective, and that the feature which, with others, has helped to make Deerhurst Church of peculiar interest to ecclesiologists and antiquaries may be saved from mutilation and ultimate destruction.

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 The most interesting piece of eighteenth-century plate in Cardiganshire, said the *South Wales Daily News*, November 2, is at Llanilar. This is a Swedish beaker chalice, set with ten small copper coins and one large silver coin, the latter forming the bottom of the cup. The ten smaller coins are "pieces of necessity," struck during the siege of Stralsund by the Russians in 1715-1719. The large coin underneath is a real silver "daler," struck by King Charles XII. of Sweden just before his death. It bears the legend: "Med. Guds. hielp" ("With God's Help"), the date 1718, and the name, "Carolus XII. D.G., Rex Sveciæ."

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 Lecturing on November 2 before the Crossgates (Leeds) Literary Society, Professor F. W. Moorman, of the University of Leeds, endeavoured to stimulate interest in the dialect literature of Yorkshire. He pointed out, in the first place, that there is no such thing as a Yorkshire dialect, singular. There are, as a matter of fact, four distinct dialects in the county, apart, of course, from some slight variations. One of these belongs to the south-west or mill country, another to the marsh land around Goole, while the wolds on the east, along the coast and even to Northallerton, provide yet another dialect, and a fourth may be found in the dales on the north-west of Yorkshire. Here, however, he observed there are variations, as, for instance, in Wharfedale, the Grassington dialect is more nearly related to that at Carlisle and Appleby, while the Burley

dialect approaches more to that of Sheffield. Having illustrated this by quoting words and sentences in common use, he went on to speak of the decay of dialect speech owing to school teaching, and then called attention to the local interest in dialect literature, instancing works already written, and suggesting the possibility of additions to our store of such writings. In his opinion there are tremendous openings for dialect literature, especially in the realm of the drama. He would like to see a Yorkshire drama similar to Stanley Houghton's Lancashire and Masfield's Gloucestershire plays. In conclusion he read extracts from Mrs. Tweedle's rhymes and sketches of the Cleveland District, and Ben Preston's West Riding verses.

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We take the following note from the *Lancaster Guardian*, November 7: "During the past few days several remains of the Roman occupation of Lancaster, and of early Saxon times, of special interest to those concerned in antiquarian research, have been unearthed in the garden of St. Mary's Vicarage. Amongst the remains is the upper part of the shaft of an early Saxon cross, the marks on which are very distinct, some fragments of Roman pottery, and part of an old millstone, believed to be of Saxon origin. Chief interest lies, however, in the discovery of an old Roman fireplace, circular in shape, with stone flues branching out in various directions, showing that the hill in the garden was at one time the side of a house of considerable dimensions. Traces of charcoal were found in the fireplace. Not far away has been uncovered part of an old wall 4 feet thick, and of considerable depth, about which a good deal of curiosity exists, especially as at the foot of the wall a handful of Saxon coins in an excellent state of preservation was discovered. The wall may be a part of the buildings connected with the old monastery once existing on the site, or it may be merely a section of the old cherry wall which passed through the garden at one time. The Vicar (Rev. J. U. N. Bardsley) has taken steps for the preservation of the remains with a view to their examination by an expert in antiquarian and archaeological matters."

A fine Bronze Age urn containing calcined bones and a bronze strap mount, has been unearthed at the gravel-pits of the First Garden City, Limited, in Icknield Way, and has been presented to the Hitchin Museum.

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The *Architect* of October 23 had a double-page illustration of Antwerp Cathedral after Hollar's engraving, accompanied by an article on "Antwerp Cathedral from the West," by Mr. Aymer Vallance. The next week's issue of our contemporary contained an article on "Reims," by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, illustrated by two fine sketches which were made by the author of the article so long ago as July, 1867—one of the north-western portal of the Cathedral, and the other of the ambulatory of the Abbey Church of St. Remi. There was also a brief note by Mr. J. A. Randolph on the little-known town of Rethel, to the north of Rheims, which contains a Hôtel Dieu and several houses, with overhanging storeys, of the seventeenth century, and a church of unusual interest, concerning which Mr. Randolph quotes the curt telegram which appeared in a London newspaper of October 9: "Everything has been destroyed at Rethel."

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An interesting discovery, said the *Times of India*, October 7, has been made by the Burdwan Birbhum Research Society, consisting of buildings and inscriptions containing valuable information relating to the history of the old kingdom of Dhekura, mentioned in the works of the Dharma literature and the capital of Pratap Singh mentioned in the Ram Charita. Both capitals are in the midst of dense jungle, penetrable only by elephants, and about twenty miles distant from Durgapur railway station. The archaeological expedition had to undergo considerable privations, which, however, have been more than compensated by the discoveries. It is believed these buildings and inscriptions will make a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the eleventh-century kingdom which was ruled over by a ruler of the Bhosh dynasty.

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With the approval of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dr. R. Cochrane, of the Irish Board of Works, is directing the

operations of a staff of men for the preservation of the ruins of Inch Abbey, near Downpatrick. The work is being judiciously and carefully done, and the results, when finally tabulated, should prove very interesting. It has been generally supposed that the Abbey was the first religious foundation in this place, and that it took the name *Inis Courcy* in commemoration of its founder, John de Courcy. But a church under a similar name existed here two centuries before de Courcy's time. The ancient church was eclipsed, and became but a chapel when de Courcy founded the Cistercian Abbey beside it, which was built on a much larger scale, and being made a cell of Furness, in Lancashire, became an English establishment. The year of the latter foundation is placed at 1180 or 1187.



One result of the war—a by-product, so to speak—will be the alteration of certain street-names and the changing of certain inn-signs. For instance, at Bury St. Edmunds an old public-house long carried on under the sign of the "King of Prussia" has suddenly become the "Lord Kitchener"! It was after the battle of Rosbach that Frederick the Great became a popular hero in England, and the inns with the sign of the "King of Prussia" no doubt date from that time. Macaulay mentions that sign-painters were everywhere employed in touching-up Admiral Vernon till he became the King of Prussia.



Volumes containing the records for two centuries of the Gretna Green marriages are said to have been sold to an American buyer. Members of many notable families entered into matrimony at the blacksmith's shop just over the Border, and their names figure in these volumes.



We reprint the following letter—the appeal in which we should like to endorse—from the *Morning Post*, October 30:

"SIR,—Your readers will probably have noticed that a valuable collection of maps, models, etc., consigned to the Governor of Madras, was lost in the *Clan Grant* on the sinking of that steamer by the *Emden*. This collection was destined to be exhibited in Madras under the supervision of Professor

Patrick Geddes, who has just arrived there at the Governor's invitation to advise as to the development of the city and on social and housing conditions generally.

"As the loss of this unique collection handicaps Professor Geddes most seriously in the important work he has undertaken, an effort is being made by those who appreciate the valuable contributions he has made to the problems of civic development to replace its salient features and to forward as soon as possible a collection on a smaller scale, but representative in type of that now lying at the bottom of the Indian Ocean. Through the generosity of the Architects' Professional Employment Committee, a staff is now engaged on preparing maps and diagrams, but the only means by which it appears possible to provide for the historic section, comprising numerous old maps, prints, and views of cities in past ages, is by a request to all possessing these to lend or give them to the collection.

"I, therefore, on behalf of the Exhibition Emergency Committee, venture to appeal to your readers to co-operate by sending to me at 47, Bedford Square, whatever they may be willing to spare that falls within the following category: Plans, views, or lantern slides illustrating ancient and modern cities, historical buildings, and restorations of cities or important buildings, physical, botanical, and ethnographical maps, charts, diagrams, and pictures. Large panoramic views would be especially suitable. It is hoped that the collection may be completed by November 7.

"Yours, etc.,

"H. V. LANCHESTER,
"Chairman of Emergency
Committee.

"47, BEDFORD SQUARE,
"October 29."



"At the end of the long systematic excavation work conducted by Mr. W. Pengelly in Kent's Cavern, Torquay, there were great quantities of the cave deposits left undisturbed. A little similar work has since been done there which has led to the discovery of other chambers and passages, and the finding of many more of the usual kind of cavern relics. Recently"—we quote from

Nature, October 29—"more persistent excavation has been made by Mr. C. Cox, who three years ago went to reside near the cavern. Becoming greatly interested in it and its history, he gives all the time freely spared from his vocational needs to excavating, and acting as voluntary guide to the cavern. He has worked out a new passage for some 60 feet, and has obtained numerous fine examples of the cavern products, including well-worked flint palæoliths, jaws, teeth, and other bones in great variety. A week or two ago, while moving the earth of the floor of the sloping chamber near the entrance of a channel he intends to excavate, he found a tooth of more than usual interest, having an appearance which suggested human origin. Local medical experience confirmed his conclusion that it is a front tooth of a human being. It is, however, imperfect, being split laterally; the inner portion with the extreme end of the root is missing, so that the specimen is really only the larger outer half of an incisor. Its length is 17 millimetres, width across the crown 9 millimetres, and depth of the enamel face about the same measurement. The enamel edge projects beyond the inner surface, indicating a position in the upper jaw, and permits it being determined as a well-worn left upper human incisor. It may be noted in connection with this find that, occurring in the floor some 3 or 4 inches below the present surface, it would be recorded in the terms used by Pengelly as lying in the fifth-foot level of the cave earth, beneath some two or more feet of granular stalagmite that formed the original floor of the Sloping Chamber."

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The Report of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club for the year ended September 30, 1914, recently issued, is a record of much active work, especially by the Earthworks Survey Section. We quote some of the paragraphs:

"In May a rare type of hillside entrenchment was discovered by Mr. Toms on Ashcombe ridge, south of Blackcap. It was planned by the Survey in the same month.

"The problematical circular entrenchment on West Brow, south of Big Bottom, near Ditchling Beacon, has been surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jacobs.

"Thundersbarrow Camp has been surveyed by Messrs. Robert Gurd and W. J. Jacobs in order to show Mr. Toms's discovery of a quadrilateral entrenchment situated within the circular camp. Messrs. Gurd and Jacobs hope shortly to extend the plan to show the unrecorded but very fine series of ancient cultivations to the south, known as *Thunder's Steps*.

"The group of ancient tumuli and modern chalk-pit on Summer Down, near the Dyke, have been planned by Mr. and Mrs. Toms to record the sites of the Saxon interments (cremations) discovered by the Club during their excursion in October, 1912. . . .

"During the progress of the Summer Down Survey, the remains of a square hill-top entrenchment were discovered by Mr. Toms on the Golf Course near the highest point of Pond Brow. Through the kind permission of Mr. J. A. Gilkes, Secretary of the Dyke Golf Club, this entrenchment has been surveyed.

"The small earthwork on Middle Brow, south-east of Ditchling Beacon, which has been much reduced by former cultivation, was surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. Toms in September, and found to be of the same type as the oval entrenchments associated with the prehistoric settlement on Plumpton Plain.

"The year's record was brought to a close by Mr. Toms's discovery on September 25 of a very large valley entrenchment situated about 800 feet north-east of the pond on Balmer Down. The upper and sloping sides of this valley-side work, which is about 100 yards square, are in fairly good condition, but the side along the base of the valley has been much broken by flint extraction in recent years."

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According to a message from Truro on November 12, the Council Chamber and muniment-room of that town have been destroyed by fire, together with the noted Lapier clock in the tower; but the mayoral chain and some valuable oil paintings were saved.

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Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., of King's Lynn, writes to us to say that the quotation from a

letter which we attributed to him in last month's "Notes" (pp. 408-409) is a reprint of what his father (of the same name) wrote fifty years ago. The misericords referred to are now in Tugton Street Museum, Westminster.



We take the following extracts from an interesting article in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, November 7, entitled: "A Cotswold Village Church": "On a spur of the Cotswolds, midway between the ancient town of Chipping Sodbury and Badminton, the ancestral home of the Dukes of Beaufort, with a magnificent view of the valley and the distant Welsh hills, stands the church of Old Sodbury. The parish fully deserves its name, as there is evidence of its existence in Roman times, its Saxon name being Soppanbyrg, and it is again described in Domesday. It is thought that a church must have existed in Saxon times, for not only was it held by the Bishop of Worcester before A.D. 743, but King Alfred's sister is said to have been connected with the parish. In the twelfth century it was held by Tewkesbury Abbey, and early in the following century by Worcester. Later Henry VIII. took possession of it, but eventually restored it to the Dean and Chapter, in whose gift it still remains.

"The present church consists of four different styles of architecture—viz., Norman, Norman Transition, Early Decorated, and Late Perpendicular. It was carefully restored in 1858, during the incumbency of the late Rev. Canon Nashe, who, during a long tenure of the living, spent much of his private income in keeping the church and schools, etc., in efficient order. . . .



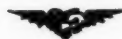
"The Norman tower, which remains as it left the hands of the builders, had with time become covered with ivy, the roots of which began to force the foundations. It was therefore decided to take it away, and when the tower was exposed, it was found to be in serious danger, owing to certain settlements and decay of stonework. After an inspection by the Diocesan, it was resolved to carry out his recommendation. A committee was formed, and it was decided to take the opportunity of placing the whole of the church fabric in thorough repair, the contract being

given to Mr S. Lovell, builder, of Bristol. The work has been carried out exceedingly well, and to-day the tower stands out prominently as a landmark, as strong and secure as it was when it left the hands of the Norman builders. The church has been thoroughly renovated inside and out, and gas installed, thanks to generous help given by the parishioners, landowners, and other friends.



"Whilst this work was in progress the chancel was found to be in a perilous condition. The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester (who as rectors are responsible for the chancel) having been informed of the position, sent their architect, who advised that the whole building be underpinned, the roof renewed, and otherwise generally repaired. In order, however, to give added strength to the walls to support the heavy roof, he offered two schemes—one of wood principals, similar to those of the nave; the other of iron tie-rods to be placed below the wall-plates in the interior of the chancel. The Dean and Chapter—it is presumed on account of the smaller cost—instructed the builders to proceed with the tie-rods. The vicar and wardens have protested against iron tie-rods being used, as taking away from the general effects of the work done by the parishioners, and permanently disfiguring the beauty of the whole church. Unfortunately, the protest has so far been of no avail, and unless something further is done by public opinion, the parish church, which is acknowledged to be one of the best of its kind in the county, well kept and beautifully appointed, is to be permanently spoiled by the last resource of the jerry-builder.

"The work done in this agricultural parish during the last few years is something that any parish may be proud of, and the vicar and wardens, meeting their duties manfully, have been generously supported. In view of this, the writer feels sure that the Dean and Chapter, upon further consideration, will wish to support them in preserving the beauties of the ancient church by cancelling an erection of iron rods, to which every parishioner is, and will continue to be, utterly opposed."



Margidunum: a Roman Fortified Post on the Fosse Way: Excavations in 1913.

By F. OSWALD AND T. DAVIES PRYCE.

THE excavation of this site on the Fosse Way, ten miles from Nottingham, was commenced in 1910 under the direction of Dr. Felix Oswald,* but it had been unavoidably suspended until last year, with the exception of a couple of interesting sections across the southern rampart and ditch by Dr. T. Davies Pryce,† revealing the fact that the Fosse was composed of three angular ditches, as in the principal Scottish forts.‡

In 1913 it was possible to recommence a systematic exploration of this interesting site (under the joint direction of Dr. Felix Oswald and Dr. T. Davies Pryce), owing to the action of one of the members of the committee who purchased, for the purposes of excavation, a field containing a great part of the Roman station. By his permission, also, all the objects are deposited in the Nottingham Castle Museum, in the care of the Director, Mr. G. H. Wallis, F.S.A.§

The Fosse Way cuts obliquely across this entrenched post of the early period of the Roman occupation, and the field in question contains the centre and south-west quadrant of the irregularly rhomboidal area of about 7 acres.

Before describing the results of last year's excavations, a word or two may be said with respect to the etymology of the name *Margidunum*, which occurs twice in the Antonine Itinerary. The suffix *dun* points to the place

* *The Times*, November 15, 1910, and an illustrated pamphlet published by the City of Nottingham Art Museum, Nottingham Castle, 1911.

† *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, December, 1912, containing a complete summary of the excavations up to the end of 1911, and a description of the pottery.

‡ It may be pointed out that multiple ditches are especially characteristic of early Roman earth-forts.

§ The excavations are carried out by a small executive committee, comprising (in addition to the authors) Mr. F. W. Dobson, Professor F. Granger, Mr. F. T. Perry (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. G. H. Wallis, and His Grace the Duke of Portland has shown his interest in this research by becoming the President of the Committee.

having been a Celtic settlement prior to the Roman occupation,* and it seems fairly reasonable to assume that the remainder of the name is likewise of Celtic derivation. It is therefore probable that it was originally *Ma-rigi-dun* or *Ma-rigi-dunon*—i.e., the fort (*dunon*; Irish *dun*, Welsh *din*) in the plain (*ma*, Welsh for plain, Irish *magh*) of the king (*rigi*, genitive of *rix*). This would have been a suitable appellation, for the fort lies on the broad ridge east of the Trent Valley, and overlooks the great Vale of Belvoir, occupied in part at that period by the marshland of Bingham Moor. The Vale of Belvoir was practically in the centre of the territory of the Coritani, who inhabited the country between Leicester and Lincoln, and it might have appropriately gone by the name of the "King's Plain."†

The chief importance of Margidunum centres in the fact that it is situated on the probable frontier-line marked out by Ostorius Scapula in 47-48 A.D. to the east or proximal side of the rivers Trent and Severn,‡ and it is hoped that the excavations may eventually throw light on the surmise that it formed one of the strategical points on this frontier. Up to the present, however, no definite and irrefragable proof of so early a date has been obtained, but it will be seen later on, especially from the testimony of the "Samian" ware, or *terra sigillata*, that there are considerable grounds for assuming a pre-Flavian occupation. It may perhaps be added that the earthworks of the camp were clearly anterior to the formation of the Roman road, the Fosse Way, for even at the present day the modern road surface reveals, like a palimpsest, a slight elevation and depression, exactly corresponding to the vallum and ditch, across which the Roman engineers

* Bronze palstaves have been found here in previous years, and in 1910 a ground stone axe (of chloritic slate) was found at the lowest level, but in association with Roman objects. During 1910 also there were found, in the deeper layers, sherds of coarse pottery of a native, and probably late Celtic type, also associated with early "Samian" ware.

† An alternative etymology is from the Gaulish *marga*, marl (a word quoted by Pliny), for the place is situated on the red Keuper marl of the Triassic formation.

‡ Tacitus, *Annals*, xii. 31, according to Mr. Henry Bradley's reading: CUNCTAQUE CIS TRISANTONAM ET SABRINAM FLUVIOS COHIBERE PARAT.

made their road from Leicester to Lincoln in complete disregard of the symmetry of the fort.

The portion excavated in the summer of 1913 comprised a rectangular strip, 18 feet wide, extending from the south-west angle

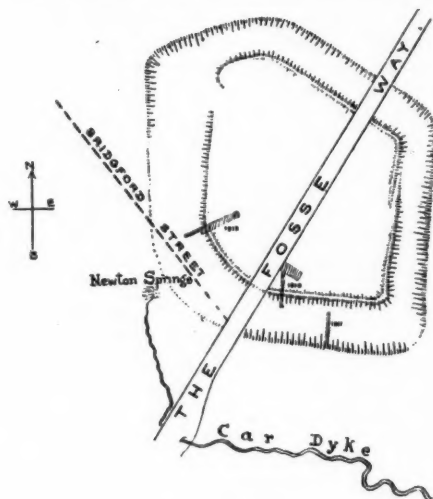


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF MARGIDUNUM.
(Scale, about 530 feet = 1 inch.)

of the camp for a distance of 123 feet towards the centre. At the same time the section was continued from the rampart across the ditch, which is evidently not quite normal or typical at this angle, owing to the marshy nature of the ground in the proximity of springs of excellent water (see plan). In Roman times this marsh would doubtless have been a natural defence in itself. Instead of there being three V-shaped ditches (as found on the south-east of the camp), the ditch at this south-west angle was single and flat-bottomed, 9 feet wide at the base, which occurs at a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the present surface of the ground. Fifty feet still farther to the south-west a coin of Tetricus was found resting on the old soil, evidently at the edge of the old marsh, on the outer side of the counterscarp, for this soil overlay grey marsh-silt with freshwater shells. The ditch had been filled up mainly with rubble and concrete, in some cases still adhering to

building stones or to Roman brick, whilst pottery was almost absent except for a rim of a bowl (Form 37) of *terra sigillata*, which had obviously been embedded in mortar, and part of a grey vessel of Belgic type, ornamented with rows of small bosses. It seems probable that this ditch may have been purposely filled up, during a later and peaceful period of the Roman occupation, with the fragments of a rubble core of a wall, of which a remnant was found in 1910 on the outer side of the rampart.

The rampart showed some evidence of reconstruction, probably late in the first or early in the second century. The lower portion, 2 feet in depth, consists of reddish-brown clayey soil, doubtless thrown up from the internal area, with an overlying band (6 inches) of grey silt from the marshy ground in which the ditch was dug. No pottery or remains of any kind were found in this lower part, and this circumstance is exactly what one would expect if this part of the rampart represented the earthwork originally thrown up by the Romans when they first constructed the fort.

Above this barren layer there occurs a varied series, 3 to 4 feet thick, consisting of well-marked layers of red clay, grey silt, streaks of mortar with bits of wall-plaster, and black occupation-earth containing pottery of the first century: e.g., part of a "Samian" platter (Form 15) with internal quarter-round moulding, which is so characteristic of the early period of La Graufesenque; numerous fragments of red jugs with white coating or



FIG. 2.—EXCAVATION, 1913.
(Scale, about 104 feet = 1 inch.)

engobe,* and of the still earlier white-coated "blue-red" jugs—i.e., showing a blue-grey core with red cortex, of a type which was manufactured at Vetera (Xanten) on the Rhine in the Augustan and Tiberian period; a distinctive piece of thin green-glazed St. Rémy ware characteristic of the earlier two-

* Although of early origin, the practice of coating red jugs with white engobe was continued down into later Roman times.

thirds of the first century;* and a honey jar that had been used as a cinerary urn, for calcined human bones and ashes still adhered to the concave sides of the fragments. This honey jar (Fig. 4, c), by its shape, dimensions, and the position of its greatest diameter or bulge, is distinctly of a mid-first-century type, and was associated with a base of *terra sigillata* bearing the stamp of the potter MALLVRVS, of the Vespasian period (Knorr). Other first-century types of pottery occurred in the rampart, notably the "rilled pots" (*Rillengefässe* of the Germans), coarse reddish urns (with grey, argillaceous paste), with the body ornamented with closely ranged horizontal grooves—a Romanized form of a native type occurring in the Augustan period at Haltern and Xanten, and only of exceptional incidence on Vespasian sites;† ridged black and grey "rustic" ware, so characteristic of the North of England, especially of the first period at Newstead (80-86 A.D.); coarsely rouletted grey pots of Belgic type; and part of a fine glass beaker, with ground concave facets, which may be of first-century date or later. A round-headed bronze pin and a small bronze spatula were among the minor finds in the occupation-earth of the rampart, in addition to the very varied types of pottery, of which only a few characteristic examples have been mentioned.

Upon the line of the rampart, and at the actual south-west angle of the fort, there lay a tumbled and confused mass of stones, some

* This ware has hitherto not been found so far north in England.

† Native influence is manifested in a relatively large proportion of the sherds found on this site. The question of the date of this class of pottery is an interesting and difficult one, but it may be said that at Margidunum such types as the *Rillengefässe* and the "rustic" ware are demonstrably early, and of the first century. It is generally held that during the later second century and the third and fourth centuries the native element reasserted itself as the result of the local manufacture of much of the fabric, and the concave lower portions and comparatively small foot-stands of many of the later vessels of common Roman type have been instanced as evidence of a Celtic revival. We would hazard the surmise that upon permanent sites the native element was never wholly wanting. That it largely re-established itself in certain places during the later and declining years of the Roman domination is demonstrated by the occurrences of coarse pottery in some examples with closely-ranged horizontal grooves (*Rillengefässe*) at the fourth-century site of Huntcliff, Yorks.

of which were trimmed rectangular building stones; but not a single one remained in place, and it was impossible to trace any line of foundations. In the centre, however, of this agglomeration of disturbed stones there was a mass of pinkish rubble (about 5 feet in diameter and 6 inches thick), enclosing pounded brick; fragments of roofing tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex*), etc. It is possible that this mass of stones and rubble may represent the ruins of an angle-tower, which had been completely and purposely razed to the ground. It was separated by a thin layer of clay from about a foot of black occupation-earth, containing first and early second century pottery, oyster-shells, charcoal, and iron slag.

Extending from this ruined mass directly towards the centre of the camp for a distance of 15 feet, a rude pavement was uncovered, consisting of gravelly concrete on rough slabs of skerry-sandstone, resting on undisturbed natural clay. It was 5 feet in width, and was bordered by a shallow gully on the west side; whilst it passed into a simple layer of gravel on the east side, excepting towards the rampart, where a short drainage-gully occurred, leading to a small pit covered with a Roman brick. In the occupation-earth overlying this pavement a middle brass of Claudius Gothicus* (268-270 A.D.), and at a still higher level a middle brass of Decentius† (351-353 A.D.), were found, associated with pottery of third and fourth century type—e.g., pateræ with umber-brown coating, finely rouletted urns, and a handsome vase (permitting of restoration) of Rhenish type, a dark olive green in colour, with high neck and narrow base.

With this exception, no other structure was revealed in the course of the excavation; but at a distance of 90 feet from the rampart a well was discovered, 8 feet in depth from the present surface, and 3 feet in diameter. It was not lined, and it occurred at the centre of a shallow trench, running north and south, 3 feet deep and 5 feet wide, which had been cut into the solid clay. Both the trench and the well

* Obverse: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, radiate head to right. Reverse: VICTORIA AVG, Victory standing to left, with wreath in right hand.

† Obverse: DN DECENTIVS NOB CAES, head to right. Reverse: VICTO..., two winged Victories holding wreath in which VOT V MVLT is inscribed. Monogram in exergue: HME.

had been filled up with occupation-earth containing pottery characteristic of the first and early second century; and the infilling must have been done at one operation, for there were

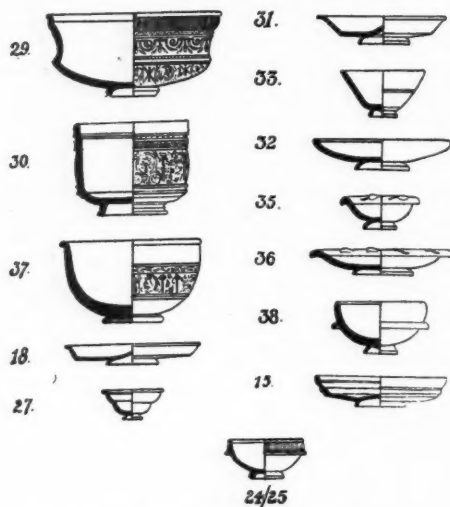


FIG. 3.—FORMS OF SAMIAN WARE FOUND AT MARGIDUNUM.

several instances in which one fragment of a bowl occurred at 2 or 3 feet, as the case might be, and another part of the same bowl at 6 or 7 feet, near the bottom of the well. Fragments of the "Samian" bowl Form 29 were equally

date of the deposit with which the well and trench were filled in. Fragments also occurred of the platter Form 15 (to which reference has already been made), and of the shallow first-century platter Form 18. A small cup of Form 27 is a somewhat early example with a sharp lip and a very high glaze; and the major part of a fine bowl (Form 37) of late Graufesenque (*i.e.*, of late first-century) period was recovered, with panel decoration, the panels containing a boar, a cock, a dancing Pan and a priest. Two screw-necked flagons (Fig. 4, *f*) of whitish clay and three-reeded handles showed good proportions. This type of jug is especially characteristic of the Flavian period. A mica-coated, dull-red patera is of a type that seems to have been made at Trier, and occurs at several sites in Britain—*e.g.*, at Wroxeter. Perhaps the most characteristic of the pots that were found complete, or permitted of restoration, were several black or grey carinated vessels (varying in shape from a small grey beaker to a large thick, black bowl), with more or less high neck, which is sometimes decorated with a lattice pattern. They are evident survivals of La Tène shapes, although doubtless (like the "rilled pots") made during the Roman occupation. Numerous examples occurred of black pots with short, nearly upright rims, and with barbotine-decoration in studs, loops, horseshoes, etc.—a type that is frequently found on early sites in Germany and the South of England. Ridged "rustic" ware



FIG. 4.

(Lettered from left to right, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*. Scale=nearly one-ninth natural size.)

numerous with those of early examples of Form 37, which supplanted it about the period 85-90 A.D. It is therefore probable that the close of the first century or commencement of the second century represents the latest

(Fig. 4, *e*) was frequent. A fine grey *olla* (Fig. 4, *b*), coarsely rouletted, was restored from numerous fragments found in the trench, at a short distance from the well. A portion of a "Samian" cup (Form 33) occurred also

in this trench at a slightly higher level; it was of particular interest, for it exactly fitted on to a portion of the same cup which was found beneath the gravel pavement already mentioned, 70 feet distant to the south-west. This vessel bears the potter's mark TALVSSA; the stamp of this potter occurs somewhat rarely (e.g., at Strassburg, Baden-Baden, Vechten), and he apparently worked late in the first century. Since one fragment occurred in the trench, and the other in an infilled hollow underneath the gravel pavement, it would seem that the inequalities in the ground had been filled in and levelled at one operation, probably at the same time that the rampart was reconstructed. The Saalburg on the German *limes* furnishes an interesting parallel to this procedure, for when this camp was reconstructed with stone walls in 122 A.D., it was completely levelled and all inequalities filled up. At the bottom of a neighbouring hollow, which had been filled up prior to the levelling and laying down of Trent gravel, there was found a *denarius* of the period of Galba (68-69 A.D.) in mint condition. It belongs to the interesting class of coins which were minted at or even before the death of Nero, and in place of the Emperor's head it displays the letters SPQR surrounded by a laurel wreath; whilst on the reverse a figure of Victory stands on a globe, with a palm frond over her left shoulder and a wreath in her right hand; the inscription is comprehensive, viz., SALVS GENERIS HVMANI. It may perhaps have been minted by Vindex, who seems to have declared for a republic* before supporting Galba. The excellent condition of the coin, and the circumstance that silver coins circulated very rapidly through the Empire, seem to show that it found its resting-place in that hollow not long after its issue in 68 A.D. Associated with it was an urn of ridged "rustic" ware (Fig. 4, d) of a rather early type, with short, nearly upright rim and a well-marked footstand; also a thin, wide-mouthed *olla* of pipeclay (Fig. 4, a) with a short, nearly upright rim, and with a decoration in dark brown slip of five double rows of rings. Very similar vessels with nearly identical decoration were found some years ago by Professor T. McKenny Hughes at

Cherry Hinton in Cambridgeshire. A thin brown beaker coated with grit, of a type that was made in the first century, persisting also into the second century, was associated with it.

In a similar hollow, at the lowest level, a large brass of Vespasian* (69-79 A.D.) was found close to a fragment of *terra sigillata* (Form 24/25) which is characteristic of the Tiberius-Nero period, and only occasionally occurs in Vespasian's reign; with the exception of a doubtful example found at Castle-cary on the Antonine Wall, we know of no record of the discovery of this form on sites dating from 80 A.D. Close at hand a fragment of a decorated "Samian" bowl (Form 29) occurred, with a short upright and non-everted rim, and a wreath ornament (with dots) on the upper frieze; this nearly upright rim is characteristic of the early examples of this form of bowl, and is found on sites datable to the reigns of Tiberius,

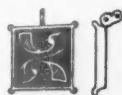


FIG. 5.—SEAL BOX.
(A trifle less than half natural size.)

Claudius, and Nero. A base of *terra sigillata* with the potter's mark BIRACILLVS also occurred in the lowest levels; he was a potter of Banassac of the time of Domitian (Knorr).

Among other objects found during the excavation, special mention may be made of a square seal-box with a characteristic Celtic design on a field of pale blue enamel, similar in pattern, but of superior execution, to a seal-box found at Humby in Lincolnshire; a bronze latticed bolt of a lock; a small spatula; a round-headed pin and a cross-bow fibula of early Romano-British type; bangles of Kimmeridge shale; bone counters and fragments of thin glass vessels, some with a thin yellow thread. Although no foundations have as yet been disclosed, the remains of buildings in the proximity are indicated by the occurrence in the occupation-earth of

* Obverse: IMP CAES VESP . . . , head to right, laureate. Reverse: AEQUITAS AVGVSTI SC, Æquitas standing left, with scales and spear.

* Mommsen, *Hermes*, xiii. 90-105 (1878).

roofing tiles and slates (with nail-holes), flue-tiles, window glass, and wall-plaster with bands of colour, still vivid, in red, green, and yellow.

Whilst the chief interest in the excavation of this site centres in relics of its early occupation, it is important to note that it was inhabited down to the close of the Roman domination of Britain, and that in 1910 a coin as late as Eugenius (392-395 A.D.) was found.

The extent of the excavations is as yet too limited to arrive at any far-reaching conclusions, but there seems to be definite evidence of a reconstruction of the south-western angle of the rampart, probably at the end of the first or the commencement of the second century; and it is possible that this reconstruction may have been a precautionary measure in view of the serious disturbances that broke out amongst the Brigantes subsequent to the recall of Agricola, and which ultimately culminated in the destruction of the Ninth Legion about 118 A.D.



An Anti-Scottish Satirist of the Eighteenth Century.

BY J. A. LOVAT-FRASER.

NOT long ago the present writer bought at a second-hand bookstall in London a book entitled *The Satires of Juvenal, paraphrastically imitated and adapted to the Times*, and dated 1763. There was no indication in the volume as to who the author was, but in a copy of the same work in the British Museum Library, dated 1764, the initials E. B. G. are appended to the preface. The initials clearly indicate the author, and are those of Edward Burnaby Greene, a wealthy London brewer, who fell into poverty and died in 1788. He considered himself a poet, but Mr. Gordon Goodwin, in his article upon him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, says that his "literary attempts, turgid translations from the Greek and Latin poets, and feeble imitations of Gray and Shenstone, brought him little save ridicule." His *Satires of*

Juvenal are not included in the list of his works in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but the writer of the article admits that the catalogue is "probably an incomplete list."

The interest of the book for the present writer lay in its references to John Stuart, Earl of Bute, the Scottish Prime Minister of George III. The fierce torrent of virulent defamation and unscrupulous slander that accompanied the whole of Bute's tenure of office as a member of the Cabinet is familiar to all students of the reign of George III.* The endeavours of the King and Bute to put an end to the domination of the great Whig families infuriated the Whig "magnificoes," as Disraeli called them, and the party which supported them. Malignant and vicious attacks upon Bute and his friends and his country were for long a favourite occupation of Whig controversialists, from Wilkes and Churchill and Junius down to the scribbling obscurities of Grub Street and the Fleet. The imitator of the *Satires of Juvenal* was one of those who swelled the chorus against the Minister. His verse is sorry stuff, and is thickly sprinkled with ideas and phrases plagiarized from the works of Churchill, the ablest of Bute's assailants. He admired Churchill, for he wrote in 1765 a poem inscribed to his memory, entitled "The Laureat." Like all productions of the kind, Greene's book is full of allusions, which only a minute knowledge of the history of the times enables the reader to understand. It brings home to one how quickly the jests and the commonplaces and the political atmosphere of one generation become incomprehensible to succeeding generations.†

While references to Bute are to be found throughout the book, it is in the imitations of the third and tenth satires of Juvenal that the Minister is more especially dealt with. The third and tenth satires of Juvenal were

* See the present writer's monograph, *John Stuart, Earl of Bute*.

† A proof of this is contained in the recently-published *Wellesley Papers*. There is a letter of John Wilson Croker to the Marquis Wellesley in 1838, in which, writing of the *Rolliad*, he says: "In looking through this volume, I was vexed to find how much of it is become obscure, and I have been endeavouring by marginal notes to catch what straws I can from the oblivious stream of time" (*Wellesley Papers*, vol. ii., p. 339).

those imitated by Johnson under the titles of *London* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes* respectively, and are probably those that are most frequently read in the original. Greene refers to the Minister sometimes as B—e, after the fashion of the time, and sometimes under the name of Galba.

See what thick squadrons crowd to Galba's door,
Squadrons of meanly great, and richly poor;
Flutt'ring in busy idleness the while
They ken the *Mon* who wins the fust'ring smile;

There England's relics grin with simp'ring grace;
There frown the horrors of the Northern face;
There the spruce stripling studies statesman's tricks;
There prebends pant to loll in bishoprics;
There warriors stand rich regiments to seize;
And pleasure's sons grow fat with agencies.*

Writing of the opposition to Bute on the part of the Whig aristocracy, who had so long monopolized office, Greene says:

But, ah! what demon fans the rising fire!
The best, the greatest of the realm retire;
Disgusted patriots swell the public jar,
Chiefs of the council, heroes of the war.
Stand fast, O Galba! and sustain the blow,
Wrap'd in thy circling votaries, spurn the foe;

And deem the clamors, which thy pow'r disown,
Sprung from the frenzy of the mob alone.

Thy kinsmen fill each office of the state,
While sword, law, gospel, at thy levee wait?
From thee shall England's treasures issue forth,
To glut the desarts of the darling North?
Yes—thou would'st feed with tales a fondling k—g;
Yes—thou would'st hold the nation in a string;
Ambition, av'rice, pride, thy bosom fill,
Charms which o'erpow'r the fascinated will.†

Greene wishes that he might rise to the spirit of Swift:

Oh! had he seen, to feed his streaming hate,
A Northern Galba soaring on the st—e!
Seen the triumphant Jehu scour the land,
Grac'd with rich trappings from preferment's hand;
Seen the bright star's, the pompous title's ray,
Each geegaw op'ning to the face of day!‡

It is not Bute alone that the satirist attacks. He gibes and jeers at his literary friends and protégés. One of the most intimate of these was John Home, the Scottish clergyman, who wrote the play of *Douglas*, and who received from his patron the office of Con-

servator of Scottish Privileges at Campvere. Another protégé of Bute was Mallet, who received the post of Keeper of the Book of Entries for Ships in the Port of London. Both those writers are referred to in the lines:

Around their [*i.e.*, the Scots] triumphs swell; the
partial stage

Puffs *modest* merit to the tasteful age:
There flimsy Aquileia draws for praise;
There Agis all his nothingness displays;
Bute's peaceful puffer there Elvira shines,
And breaks off in a huff her lazy lines;
Hail, Garrick, hail, whose pow'rs unbounded
stream

Can conjure meaning from a vacant theme.*

Of the three plays mentioned in these lines, *The Siege of Aquileia*, *Agis*, and *Elvira*, the first two were written by Home, and the third by Mallet. Bute took George III. to see *Agis* more than once. In the present writer's copy of Home's plays, dated 1760, the lists of *dramatis personæ* give Garrick as taking the part of *Æmilius*, Consul of Rome and Governor of Aquileia, in the first play mentioned above, and that of *Lysander*, a Spartan, in the second. *Elvira* was written by Mallet to help Bute and to make him popular, and it contains two lines which were the subject of much comment, and which refer to the prominent part Bute took in the education of George when Prince of Wales:

He holds a man who train'd a king to honour,
A second only to the prince he form'd.

Greene alludes to those lines when he says in the same satire:

Maul-it with meek presumption dares to own
Bute barely second to the king alone.†

Greene refers to the adulation, which is poured out upon Bute by Mallet, in a footnote appended to the line in which *Elvira* is mentioned. "See the dedication," says the footnote, "which flows with all the spirit of the tragedy." The dedication of the play, which is addressed to the Minister, is couched in laudatory terms, and eulogizes his literary inclinations. It is inscribed

To One, who . . . has distinguished himself, thro' the whole course of an unblamable life, as a friend to all the liberal arts; and whose love of them has arisen from his being able to taste their genuine beauties,

* Third Satire. † Tenth Satire.

‡ *Ibid.*

* Third Satire.

† *Ibid.*

and to discern their real utility. The more useful have been the employment of his serious hours; the more ornamental, the amusement of his leisure: and those, who cultivated either with any degree of sufficiency, have ever found in him a patron as well as a judge.

Later in the dedication Mallet says, with remarkable lack of prophetic foresight:

Our posterity will look back, with admiration and gratitude, to the year seventeen hundred and sixty-two, as to the brightest period of British glory.

Greene is unsparing in his attacks upon the Scottish settlers in England:

The ten-toe couriers from the banks of Tweed.*

He deplores their attainment of wealth and power:

Unmov'd I cannot see
Poor England sink a Scottish colony.†

They are a terror to the English:

Your house they haunt, your secrets hear,
Disguis'd to mar your peace, and make you fear.‡

They assiduously help each other:

Free-Masons all, no want shall starve our clan,
Where each assists his brother, all he can.§

They are at once learned and proud:

Yet not unjustly Scotland lures our hearts;
She brings a world of sciences and arts.
Can books unread, and men unknown, abuse,
And eke out novels, magazines, reviews.
With conjurers of all sorts feasts the sight;
Her priests in buskins trip, her lairds can write;

* * * * *
There each mechanic soars on learning's wings,
And those, who work for bread, are sprung from
kings;
Kings all themselves, they beg with haughty eye,
And curse the hand that gives them charity.||

Their poverty does not check their pride:

What tho' the plaided rug's coarse tatter'd vest
Provoke in English souls th' eternal jest;
Tho' the flat bonnet's niggard round is spread,
As jocularly meant to mock the head;
Which points a wretch to famine near ally'd,
Spite of the pompous sword, that loads his side.¶

The Scots are glad to leave their dreary country:

Around whose coasts no verdure cheers the eye,
Bless'd with no slightest glimpse of jollity;

Unless when aping human sounds they bawl,
"Some bo-nie a-pisode fra' fene Fingal;"
While gazing on his jaw's distended charms
Each mother clasps her warbler in her arms.*

They eagerly avail themselves of the luxury of England:

Substantial banquets glut these sons of ease,
Their native oatmeal can no longer please;
Crown'd with their smiles the plaid and bonnet
thrive,
By England vainly quash'd in—Forty-five.†

It is difficult to believe that the arid and dreary verse, of which some specimens have been quoted, ever found a publisher or a reader. Yet there can be no doubt that it was eagerly consumed by an enormous number of people. The Scots were still regarded in England with a strong antipathy in the middle of the eighteenth century, and the accession of a Scottish Stuart to supreme power brought out and developed a sentiment that may have been comparatively latent, but which was always there. After Bute's time the intercourse between England and Scotland greatly increased. In 1760, the year in which Bute became a member of the Cabinet, a single stage-coach set out from Edinburgh once a month for London, and consumed fifteen days upon the road. On the eve of Pitt's accession to power, a little over twenty years after, there were fifteen coaches to London weekly which made the journey in four days.‡ This fact alone is extremely significant, comparatively unimportant as it may appear. When the next exhibition of anti-Scottish feeling took place in England, with the rise and pro-Scottish policy of Henry Dundas, it was mild and ephemeral compared with the outbreak in the time of Bute. The elevation of the third Scotsman, who obtained great political position, was accepted in England as that of an Englishman would have been. When Lord Aberdeen became Prime Minister in 1852, all anti-Scottish feeling in England had completely died away.

* Third Satire.

† Ibid.

‡ Sir Henry Craik's *Century of Scottish History*, vol. ii., p. 116.

* Third Satire.
§ Ibid.

† Ibid.
|| Ibid.

‡ Ibid.
¶ Ibid.



The Middlesex River Crane.

By J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

(Concluded from p. 415.)

CRANFORD Church itself there is but little to say, as the greater part of it was burned down or pulled down in 1720, and rebuilt mainly in brick; but the upper stage of the tower and a small curious doorway at the east end of the north wall of the chancel appear to be in brickwork of the sixteenth century. The church is chiefly remarkable for its fine monuments, and as the burial-place of many of the Berkeley family, which associated it with the celebrated Berkeley Peerage dispute. On the west wall of the vestry are displayed five coffin plates, which had been surreptitiously removed from the vault below the church by one of the parties to the suit to prevent the other side using them as evidence, and they were only discovered after the whole question had been decided, concealed in a house in Hill Street, Berkeley Square.

The principal monument, occupying nearly the whole of the north wall of the chancel, is the one to Sir Roger Aston already alluded to, consisting of an elaborate canopy with a richly coffered central arch, under which are the kneeling figures of the knight and his two wives, life-size, as well as the figures of four daughters and an infant son. There is also a simple monument to that ardent royalist, theologian, and historian, Thomas Fuller, "quaint old Fuller," who was Rector of Cranford, and died in 1661; and a curious palimpsest brass to Nicholas, brother of Mardochius Bownell.

Outside the north wall of the nave is a large and ugly tomb-house, which bears this singular and enigmatical inscription: "Sacred to the Family of Gregory, late of Cranford, now of Chelsea, Middx., 1790"; and against the same wall, inside the church, is affixed a tablet recording that "beneath lieth entombed" the wife of "John Gregory the younger of Piccadilly (1773), his father and mother, his brother, and seven of his children;" but when the tomb-house was opened two or three years ago for the purposes of repair—he had left a sum of money to provide

for its upkeep—two coffins only, of which one was well preserved, were found within it. The arms on the tablet, the tinctures of which are now indistinct, are—Two bars, in chief, a lion passant; impaling, between three bezants, a bend gules.

On issuing from its confinement in Cranford Park, the river runs a short but pleasant course beneath osiers and overarching willows till it passes under Cranford Bridge, and over the ford which gave its name to the place. The present brick bridge of three arches appears to have been built only at the beginning of the last century, and doubtless superseded an earlier and less convenient one, although in all probability through the mediæval period the road, which is now the main one to Bath, Bristol, and Gloucester, had to pass the river by the ford which is still existing alongside of the bridge; and anyone desirous of emulating the feats of our forefathers may still paddle across it without much risk of drowning. This portion of the road across Hounslow Heath was proverbially bad,* and many a "Flying Machine" came to grief between Hounslow Town and Cranford Bridge, so that both coachmen and passengers regarded the "White Hart"—still there, but disguised in a new rig-out—as a haven of rest much to be desired.

Although the line of this road does not appear ever to have been occupied by a Roman road, or at least by one of any great importance, Mr. Montague Sharpe, on his map of ancient Middlesex roads, shows a British trackway crossing the river at this point, so that the great antiquity of Cranford ford seems to be undoubted.

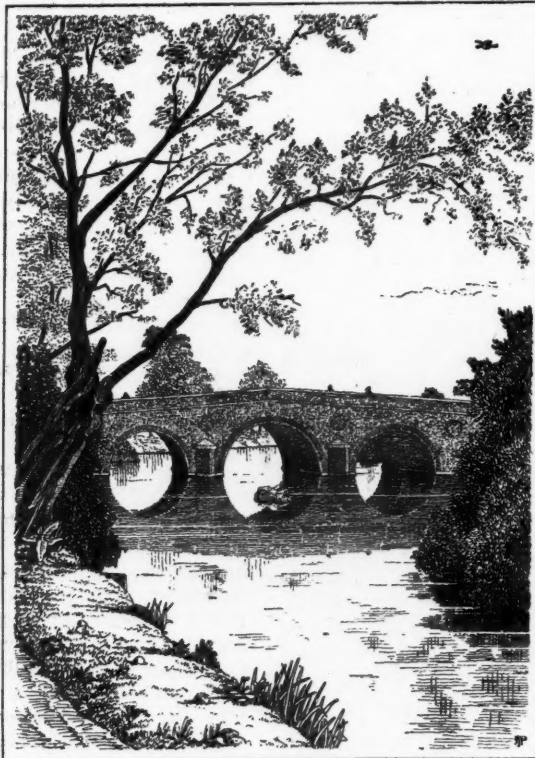
From Cranford the stream runs on again till it reaches another ford still in daily use, known as "Hatton Splash," on the road from Hounslow to Hatton, an out-of-the-way hamlet in East Bedfont parish, famous for nothing unless it be its "Green Man," which still claims a certain amount of notoriety.

The river for the next few miles of its course divides the hundreds of Spelthorne and Isleworth, flowing through marshy ground, where it spreads out into a series of large pools across the eastern portion of what was known as "the forest of Staines" until the middle of the thirteenth century,

* See Middleton's *Survey of Middlesex*, 1797.

when it was disafforested. At the head of these pools, at a point where the great western road crossed the river, there was a bridge, mentioned in a deed of 1300, which was no doubt a Roman work, since the road itself was a military road, together with an embankment built for its protection; for in the year 1632 the Bailiff of Isleworth was commanded to repair and amend the bridge, and the head

The Manor of Isleworth, which was practically identical with the hundred of the same name, was a royal manor, and had been granted by Henry III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall and Emperor of Germany, whose unpopularity with the citizens of London was such that, among their spiteful actions against him, we find a body of them went up the river to Isleworth in 1264 and



THE CRANE: UNDER THE ROAD AT CRANFORD BRIDGE.

of the pool called "Babworth Pond." The existing bridge, which carries the Staines road over the same site, is still called "Babe" or "Babers" Bridge, and the extensive pool, which is now the happy haunt of Cockney fishermen, seems from the first to have been called "Babworth" or "Babbeworthe" Pond.*

* Before writing his paper on "The Earthworks of Middlesex," published in the *Victoria County*

"spoilt" his manor-house and his water-mills on the Crane, which was even in those days a busy stream. In 1300 the Master of the Temple in London made fine of forty

History of Middlesex, Mr. J. Charles Wall made in vain a careful examination of the existing bridge for traces of Roman work, and he is of opinion that all such had disappeared in earlier reconstructions of the bridge and roadway.

shillings for licence to receive from the then Earl of Cornwall for common pasture the land along the bank of the Crane within the limits of the Hundred of Isleworth, from Cranford to Twickenham in length, and from the bridge of Babbeworthe Pool to the town of Hounslow in breadth. This was confirmed by Edward I., but on the demise of the Earl it reverted to the King, who bestowed it, together with the hamlets of Heston, Twickenham, and Whitton, on Margaret, the Earl's widow, as part of her dower; and on her death, in 1316, these lands came again to the Crown. Edward III. settled the whole on Queen Philippa for life, with the reversion to Edward, Duke of Cornwall, the Black Prince, and the succession to all the first-born sons of the Kings of England for ever.

The above-mentioned grant by the Earl of Cornwall to the Templars, a transcript of which is, curiously enough, preserved with the parish registers of Cranford, has been taken as decisive evidence in support of the tradition that the Knights Templars were owners of the Manor of Cranford-St.-John, although the grant is strictly limited to the Hundred of Isleworth, while Cranford is within the Hundred of Elthorne; at the same time it is fair to infer that the land would be of but little value to the Templars unless they had some establishment near by. But one thing is certain, and that is that on the suppression of that Order this Isleworth land did not pass to the Knights Hospitallers, either then or later on, with the rest of the Templars' estates, as was generally the case, but reverted to the Crown, and remained therein until Henry V. gave it as an endowment to the Convent of Syon.

The Crane from above Babe Bridge to the confines of Twickenham now runs through the grounds of the famous Hounslow Powder Mills of Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey, and is so exclusively engaged in turning the numerous water-wheels employed in their factories that it has gained for itself the not altogether complimentary sobriquet of "The Powder-mill River." The manufacture of gunpowder at this spot may have been at first induced by its proximity to Hounslow Camp, but the earliest date that can be given to it is the year 1700, when the records of the present firm commence. In that year there was a

Mr. Smith who manufactured gunpowder at Hounslow; after him came Hill, who was succeeded by Isaac Butts, and followed by Harvey and Grueber; and in the year 1820 they dissolved partnership, when the present firm of Curtis's and Harvey was established.* The company early acquired the freehold of the extensive area of their premises, but they have carried out considerable and important hydraulic works in connection with the Crane, forming, among other things, an entirely new cut along the left bank of the river to supply their lower mill-ponds. At one time all their work was done by water-power, but of late years the water in the Crane has been seriously depleted by diversions and deep wells along both its own course and that of its great artificial tributary, yet to be described; so that in their upper mills, above Babe Bridge, where they once had ten water-wheels at work, they now have only four, and in the lower mills they have abandoned the use of wheels, except for lifting purposes, altogether.

In the year 1414 an event occurred which very much affected the history and character of our river, and led to such modifications in its conditions as to give it a greatly increased importance. In that year Henry V. founded on his Manor of Isleworth the monastery dedicated to the Holy Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Bridget, for sixty sisters, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, of the Order of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Bridget of Sweden—a somewhat similar establishment to the famous Abbey of Fontevault on the Loire. The conventual buildings were erected in that part of Twickenham known later as Twickenham Park, opposite to the Palace of Sheen, with a frontage along the Thames of about half a mile, and extending about a quarter of a mile along the right bank of the Crane from its mouth upwards. In 1422, the year of his death, the King conveyed to the Sisters the whole Manor of Isleworth, which had previously belonged to the Dukes of Cornwall, and that in spite of the perpetual settlement which Edward III. had made of it on the eldest sons of the English Kings. The result of this conveyance was to make

* These particulars have been courteously supplied to the author by Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey, Ltd., of Cannon Street House.

the Sisters of Syon not only owners of the part of the left bank of the Crane which had once been held by the Knights Templars, but of a length of four miles of the right bank also, and they thereby became possessed of the mills which had been damaged in the riots of 1264, and repaired in 1362. Having considerable wealth at their disposal, they very properly proceeded to improve and develop their fine property, and in a most business-like way they set to work to make their mills more efficient, and perhaps added to their number by giving them a better supply of head-water. And this they accomplished in a then novel and ambitious manner, by diverting a portion of the larger river Colne, which divides Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, into the Crane by cutting from Drayton to Babworth Bridge a broad canal, some six miles long, down which the water has flowed during the last five centuries. It is brought out of the Colne just above the mills at Drayton, generally known as "Mercer's Mills," and after turning the wheel of them flows due south for about two miles; and just below the mills the bank of the canal was cut about two centuries later, and thence flows another artificial stream, known sometimes as the "Cardinal's River," but more generally as the "Longford River," from the name of the place where it begins; and this stream supplies the canals and fountains of Hampton Court Palace and the round pond of Bushey Park. Just above Stanwell the Syon River turns eastwards, and flows for about four miles farther until it joins the Crane, in the grounds of the upper powder-mills, just above Babe Bridge. Throughout its course the stream runs with an easy current, without break by sluice or lock, until it reaches the mill-pond, and, after passing the several water-wheels, descends into the Crane. It appears probable that this original "cut" was at first called the "New River," although its name has been altered subsequently many times; while the original stream of the Crane was called in contradistinction the "Old River," a name which clings to it still. Having regard to the times in which this work was effected, it must be regarded as a considerable hydraulic undertaking, showing much skill on the part of the mediæval engineer, which is none the

less to be admired because he may have taken advantage of the many pools and streamlets he may have found in the course selected, as we know to have been the case when the neighbouring Longford River was formed two centuries later.

The name of this canal constructor is lost, and the connection of the Sisters of Syon with the work on which they employed him is forgotten. The river was for long distinguished merely as the Isleworth Mill River, for the work which it performed, but by certain enclosing Acts passed early in the last century, by which permission was given to the owner of the stream to take in and fence in 7 yards of land on each bank,* the name was altered, and it is now figured on the Ordnance Survey maps as the "Duke of Northumberland's River," as if his Grace had been the author and executor of the beneficent scheme. It may not be out of place to mention here that, although the Duke—thanks to his standing in the shoes of the Ladies of Syon—is the owner of this fine watercourse, its broad banks, and its fisheries—in the enjoyment of which last anyone may share who will pay the necessary fee—he has been further fortunate in having been able to shift the cost of cleansing it, which entails an annual outlay of some £300, on to the owners of the powder-mills.

Although the conventual buildings erected on the Twickenham Park site were only completed in 1420, and the chapel begun in 1426, the increasing number of the community and their added wealth made the new buildings appear too contracted, and they petitioned Henry VI. for permission to remove to another part of their manor lying between the mouths of the Crane and the Brent, the site of the present Sion House. At this time they may have possessed only one water-mill on the Crane, that one which had belonged to the Earl of Cornwall, and had been repaired in 1362. The site of this mill, a little below the powder-mills and Hospital Bridge, was for long occupied by oil-mills, and last by the Fulwell paper-mills, which were burnt down a few years ago;

* See An Act for the Inclosing of Lands in the Parish of Harmondsworth in the County of Middlesex, 45 Geo. III., cap. 96.

but the mill-pond and the ruined water-wheel still remain, a secluded and picturesque feature close to the busy streets of Twickenham.

The numerous benefactions which the convent had received, particularly from the lands of the alien priories after their suppression in 1417, permitted the community not only to erect a more commodious building on the new site, but to carry out a consider-

mills: the upper one, which became known as Brazil Mill, has its site now occupied by the Isleworth Brewery; and the lower one is the well-known flour-mill of Messrs. Samuel Kidd and Co., the turning of whose ponderous water-wheel is the last work of the canal, which, though nearly five hundred years old, is, like a well-known play, still running.

Although this other canal made by the nuns is now known only as the "Duke's



THE CRANE: AT FULWELL MILL.

able extension of their hydraulic scheme, and add other valuable water-mills to their property. They accordingly made a new "cut" out of the Crane, the volume of which had been so much increased by their previous work, from a little below Fulwell Mill, passing northwards for about two miles, returning at right angles for about half a mile, and entering the Thames just above Isleworth Church. On this there were two

River," it has not been so rigidly enclosed as the older one, and it is open to everyone to enjoy a pleasant country walk along its banks for a large part of its course. A short but most beautiful stretch of it, overshadowed by fine trees and enclosed by lofty walls, passes through the park-like grounds of Silver Hall at Isleworth, which has, however, fallen on evil days, and is now advertised as ripe for building development.

To appreciate the effect on the Crane of this most unkind "cut" of all, it is necessary to stand at the point where the "Duke's River" diverges from the old one, and see the state of the latter after it has been robbed, not only of all the added volume given it above Babe Bridge, but of almost the last tricklings of its native stream. The ancient bed, as it passes behind Twickenham, lies neglected and forlorn, often encumbered with old tins, broken sherds, and the general offscouring of the Gentiles, depending on the recurring tides for the faintest cleansing, till at last, almost unnoticeable, between gaunt walls of blackened camp-shedding, hidden behind Isleworth Eyot, it dribbles out into the mud of the Thames.



Old Durham Houses.

BY H. R. LEIGHTON, F.R.HIST.S.

III.—HOLMSIDE HALL.



HOLMSIDE Hall is a picturesque and grey old house, a very jumble of fragments of many periods, showing the hands of many builders.

The rhyme which Dodsworth has preserved—

The martlet and the cinqfoyle notes
The Tempest's and Umfrevill's coates

—preserves the names of the first two owners.

Originally erected during the fourteenth century as a semi-fortified home for a younger branch of the great feudal house of Umfreville, it has seen many vicissitudes in the fortunes of its owners.

Portions of the house are undoubtedly of this original period, notably the chapel which forms the northern block of the main buildings. The west window in the chapel consists of two lights under a square label. A cinquefoil and two blank shields are carved in the spandrils. Over the window is one of those stone warriors with which northern squires loved to ornament their houses and

which figure in such profusion on the battlements at Hilton.*

In 1446 Elizabeth, formerly wife of William Elmedon, of Elmedon, deceased, was stated to have held in her own right as sister and coheir of Gilbert Umfreville a fifth part of the manor of Holmside and other lands. Under subsequent arrangements the principal mansion there devolved upon her third daughter, Isabella, who had married Rowland Tempest, an illegitimate son of a Yorkshire knight.

With the Tempests it remained until 1569, when Robert Tempest and his son Michael were attainted for participation in the Rebellion of the Earls.

In the survey of the forfeited estates made immediately afterwards by Hall and Humberston,† Holmside is described as a capital messuage built of stone and covered with slate. It then stood amidst orchards and gardens within a park containing three acres.

After several transfers the estate was purchased in 1613 by Sir Timothy Whittingham, son to that Dean Whittingham whose work of devastation in Durham Abbey is so vividly told by the old local writers.

The Whittinghams were probably the most quarrelsome family that the Bishopric has ever seen. Some peculiarities probably originating from an ingrained austere and Calvinistic temperament are noted by Surtees, and the records of the Chancery Court of the Palatinate contain many others.

The state of the house in 1686 is graphically described by Elizabeth Snowdon of Holmside, a spinster, a witness called in a suit‡ brought by Timothy Whittingham against Sarah his mother, and his brother Zachariah.

She said: "There is some part of ye Capitall Messuage which is now in ye possession of ye said Defendant Sarah Whittingham which is much ruined and decayed since the death of Timothy her Late Husband for that the Slates

* Other contemporary examples of sculpture in stone are to be found at Lumley. The sculptures at Lambton are supposed to be illustrative of the famous "worm," and the salmon recently unearthed at Dinsdale by Mr. Aubone Surtees may also be mentioned. The work of the sculptor in the Palatinate during the fourteenth century is a subject that would repay investigation.

† *K. R. Misc. Books*, vol. xxxvii., P. R. O.

‡ *Durham Chancery Depositions*, 7 (59), February 22, 1686-87, P. R. O.

or covering is soe fallen and shrunk over the Hoppers Loft and another Certaine part of ye said House caled ye Long Gallary that the Timber is exposed to the weather and that her whole part is in such bad repaire and soe very ruinous that when any Raine or Snow falleth it comes quite through most of ye roomes in her possession. As alsoe shee saith that the Glass windowes is all or most of them broken and defaced and severall of them wich were in good repaire at the time of the death of the Complainent's Late father . . . as alsoe the said Defendant Sarah sent her Servants to pull down the Chimneys of the said house for that this deponent heard the said Sarah Declare that shee would pull the same down to prevent the charge of Chimney money."

It was also deposed that the garden walls had fallen and that the trees had been cut down.

Under arrangements made by Timothy Whittingham, Sarah's husband, the estate was divided and a New Hall erected. Both the Old and the New Halls are now, and have been for the past century, occupied as farms.

The latter house, which is of no great interest, descended from the Whittinghams to the Hunters and Allgoods, whilst the original hall passed by purchase to the Spear-mans, and later by marriage to the Wilkinsons.

Surtees described the house as it stood in his time in picturesque words, and his description in the main still stands good:

"The original lights are narrow, strongly guarded with mullions and iron bars, but the gables have been taken down and the house enlarged towards the South, and it now presents a confused mass of buildings of very different dates, with outshots and additions on all sides, including in its interior a number of small ill-connected apartments. The moat includes a ruined garden and orchard, and a stone throw to the West stands another small old building defended by its separate moat. The situation is in a hollow flat, and a few centuries ago the gloomy hall of the Tempests must have been nearly immersed in wood and morass."



A Lost Rubens.

By JOHN RICHARDSON.



RUBENS, at a comparatively early date in his artistic career, painted a small but beautiful study or picture. The background consists of a well-wooded landscape; between the groups of trees and their branches the light comes from a clear sky, with light clouds. On the right is a fount of water issuing from a rock half hidden by foliage. The trunk of a tall tree forms the extreme left of the picture, its branches spreading widely overhead. Under the tree, and near the trunk, sits a young mother clad in a scarlet robe, and upon her lap there lies, or almost sprawls, a nude infant, around whom her left arm is thrown.

To the right, between the mother and the fountain, are four nude children playing with a lamb, one of them in a striking attitude pointing to the sleeping babe on the mother's knee. The child to the extreme right bears a pair of dove's or cherub's wings.

It is evident that Rubens attached considerable value to this picture, as both landscape and figures are introduced in several of his larger and most celebrated paintings. Among these are—the "Repose in Egypt," painted by his own hand for Philip of Spain, now in El Prado, Madrid, and a duplicate known as "The Holy Family and St. George," painted for Charles I. of England, and now hanging in the National Gallery, London.

The latter picture was probably outlined by Rubens, but was painted principally by his pupils; this, it is well known, was a regular custom with many, if not most of, Rubens's large paintings.

While the landscape, the mother and the child, and the children playing with a lamb, in the two pictures above referred to, are included in the same attitude and relative positions, yet various other figures are introduced. Most of the faces, and some parts of the dresses, are different in the two large paintings, and in the London picture the cherub's wings on one of the children are exchanged for gauzy butterfly wings.

What is known beyond question is that Rubens made with his own hand a drawing

upon wood of his original study, and had the same engraved by a member of his own staff, named Christopher Jehger. In this drawing the dove's wings appear, thus corresponding with the original painting.

This drawing being made by the same hand as the original painting, would naturally be reversed in the prints from the block. These prints are extremely rare and valuable; only four are known to be in existence. One of these is in the British Museum print-room, and can be seen by special permission.

A reproduction of a photograph from the

column, it will extend from A to B in the engraving; and if a sheet of white paper be placed over the engraving to the left of this line, the part to the right of the line should be Jehger's woodcut. A comparison between this and Jehger's engraving shows marked differences. The proportions are altogether different, and the tree is replaced by a Corinthian column. The cherub's wings are exchanged for butterfly's. The picture and the engraving are, of course, *en contre* to each other, but the latter, as has been already explained, would naturally be printed in reverse.



FIG. 1.

print is here shown (Fig. 1). The original of this woodcut has been long sought for in vain.

The authorities of the National Gallery in their catalogue, describing Rubens's picture, which contains this group, state that "the whole of this picture to the right of the column was cut in wood by Christopher Jehger, from a drawing on the wood by Rubens's own hand."

Fig. 2 gives a reproduction of the National Gallery picture called in the Catalogue, "The Holy Family and St. George."

Now, if a line be drawn to the right of the

Of course it may be argued that Rubens, in making this drawing, purposely made the proportions differently, and were Jehger's drawing the only evidence other than this picture, it might be left an open question.

Curiously another artist, evidently a professional line engraver, made an engraving from the same original as Jehger's.

He made his own drawing in reverse to the original, and the prints from it—as shown in Fig. 3—consequently correspond with the original painting.

The author of this engraving is styled "Anonyme," but by Max Rooses he is

identified as Gallé, who also engraved other of Rubens's pictures during his lifetime.

Like many, if not most, of the engravers of that period, he took some liberties with his subject, introducing a strongly-marked nimbus round the head of the mother, and throwing a garment over the nude child on the mother's knee. Both he and Jehger introduced a very small figure, supposed to be St. Joseph, reclining in the distance against a tree, and an ass is also seen in the distance to the right. Neither the nimbus

remaining has exactly the same proportions to Gallé's engraving as the "Holy Family" in the National Gallery has to Jehger's, while the two engravings have exactly the same proportions, and are practically the same size as each other. Gallé's engravings are equally as rare as Jehger's, but fortunately one is preserved in the print-room of the British Museum.

The disproportions of these two engravings to either of the two paintings to which they have been ascribed, and their exact pro-

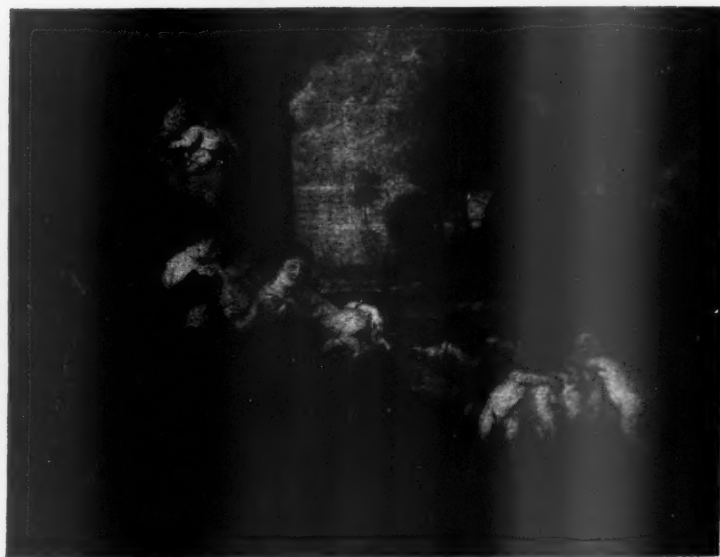


FIG. 2.

nor the figures appear in the large painting in the National Gallery.

Max Rooses, the great authority on the works of Rubens, failing to find any other original from which this engraving was made, while publishing the engraving in his great work (see p. 239), suggests that it is taken from the "Repose in Egypt" in "El Prado," the National Gallery, Madrid.

A reproduction of this painting is given in Fig. 4. If a line be drawn in this picture from A to B, and the part to the left of the line covered, it will be seen that the part

portions with each other, point indisputably to the fact that there must have been some other original than the two paintings above mentioned, and that they were both copied from this original painting, the one by Rubens himself, and the other by Gallé. The only reasonable probability is that this painting was an original study by Rubens, kept in his studio, and used by him with more or less alterations and additions in a number of his best paintings.

Another well-known fact is that Rubens was employed by Philip of Spain to decorate

the city of Antwerp for the reception of the new Prince of the Netherlands, when he made his state entry into the city.

It is also well known that Antwerp was decorated in a magnificent manner. Rubens had a number of triumphal arches erected in various parts of the city, and in the decoration of these arches he used a considerable number of paintings from his studio. Amongst these it is extremely probable that this original study of "The Blessings of Peace" would be used, it being one of Rubens's favourite subjects, and very appropriate for the occasion.

pictures. The error, or at least the great improbability, of this supposition has been shown above.

Among the visitors to Antwerp at the time named were many Englishmen who had taken part in the wars in Flanders, and who had learned to take what they could easily lay their hands upon. To cut a small picture like this out of its frame, roll it up, and conceal it, would be the work of but a few seconds, and thus the disappearance of this picture would be accounted for in a simple manner.

The last link which has so far been discovered in this chain of circumstantial



FIG. 3.

After the festivities were over, many of the pictures were presented by Rubens to the distinguished visitors, and some of them were probably stolen.

Rubens himself was laid up with an attack of gout, and could not personally superintend the distribution. It is most probable that the picture in question was among those stolen, as from that time it has been lost sight of. There is no known public record of its whereabouts.

In order to account for the engraving of it by Jehger and Gallé, these engravings have been supposed to be copies of parts of other

evidence is as follows: About the year 1878 an old Manor House in Diseworth, Leicestershire, was dismantled and its contents sold. Amongst the purchasers was a man from Nottingham named Turner. Turner shortly afterwards brought a collection of old and modern pictures to the City of Lincoln, and exposed them for sale in the Corn Exchange. Amongst these pictures was one which bore strong evidence of being either an original Rubens or an exceedingly old copy by one of his pupils. This picture was purchased by Mr. John Richardson of Lincoln. On taking it out of its frame for close examination, it was

seen at once that it had been remounted, though upon a very old stretcher and canvas, and the picture's frayed edges pointed unmistakably to its having been cut out of its original frame.

The picture in its old black and gold frame in which it was bought is shown in Fig. 5.

A comparison of this picture with the engraving by Jehger establishes the fact beyond question that the Jehger engraving was taken either from this picture—in which case it must be Rubens's original study—or from another picture of the same size and

During the last 300 years this study has received many coats of varnish, and though it is in good condition, there are one or two places where the paint has cracked and peeled away. It may possibly also have been retouched by some incompetent painter, as the face of one of the cherubs is much inferior to the other. On the other hand the drawing has all Rubens's vigorous style, and the details of the painting, especially the extremities, which are the touchstone of a great painter, are most admirable even to the delicate tinge on the finger-nails on the Virgin's hand.



FIG. 4.

subject, the existence of which is unknown.

This must either be an original entirely painted by Rubens, or a replica, partly painted by Rubens, and partly by one of the pupils in his studio.

This latter view is suggested by the Director of the greatest collection of Rubens's paintings in the world: Monsieur Pol de Mont of the Royal Museum, Antwerp. Monsieur Pol de Mont recognizes the landscape as being quite like Rubens's handiwork.*

* Lady Cecilia Roberts, daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle, Trustee of the National Gallery, London,

The mother's face possesses a placid sweetness, which, according to a great art specialist of Munich, is almost too delicate for Rubens. Yet, as Max Rooses justly observes, Rubens did paint with extreme delicacy and refinement in some of his pictures, notably "The Blessings of Peace" and the "Garden of Love," which bear a

has drawn attention to the similarity in the treatment of the landscape between Mr. Richardson's picture and an undoubted Rubens, which formed part of the Castle Howard Collection, and has now been given to the National Gallery. The estimated value of the picture is £60,000.

great similarity in style to the small picture in question.

The differences in the faces between this small original and the two pictures in which it is incorporated—namely, "The Holy Family and St. George," and the "Repose in Egypt"—is simply accounted for by the well-known fact that Rubens was in the habit of introducing his own portrait and the portraits of others for whom he painted into his pictures; thus, though the characters remain the same, the faces of those in the

many great paintings just in that delicate style. One of these, representing two nude children, is No. 602 in the Salles des Jordans, Royal Museum, Antwerp, the best examples of his work being in the Royal Museum, Vienna.

It would be interesting if any of the readers of the *Antiquary* can point out where a similar picture to this study by Rubens, either original or an authenticated copy, can be seen in any of the public or private galleries of the world. So far, a

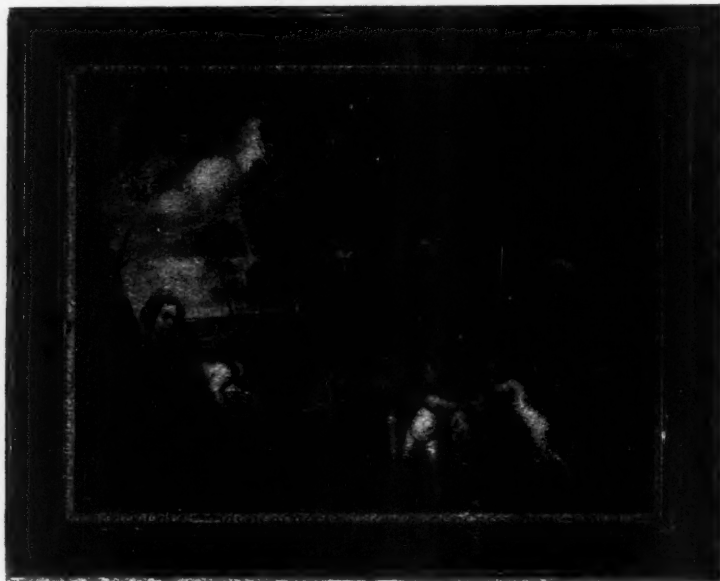


FIG. 5.

Spanish picture differ from those in the English, and both differ from those in the original study. The flesh tints of the figures in the study are more subdued in tone than in most of Rubens's pictures, but in this respect it is similar to his study for the "Descent from the Cross," which it is known was all done by the painter's own hand, and is perhaps his most highly valued painting.

Monsieur Pol de Mont suggests that, if not done entirely by Rubens, the figures may have been executed by Frans Wouters, one of his most skilful pupils, who produced

search for it in many of the principal galleries has been in vain.

But as Monsieur Pol de Mont justly states, it is highly improbable that Rubens would paint the background of the picture, and leave to others the painting of the figures. It must, however, be considered still more improbable that Rubens would have introduced in his large paintings a picture the whole of which was painted by another hand.



The Prebendal Church of St. Mary, Thame, Oxon.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

DURING a recent sojourn as *locum tenens* in the parish of Thame, Oxon, my researches into the history of that place brought me acquainted with the somewhat rare volume by the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.D., F.S.A., *The History, Description, and Antiquities of the Prebendal Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Thame*, 1883, in which are recorded, amongst the Prebendaries of that church, the following eight Cardinals as holders of that office (p. 135):

1. Peter de St. Stephen [or de Mortuomare], Cardinal de Cœlio Monte, succeeded to the Prebend in 1330, and died possessed of it.

2. Cardinal de Pelegrini was Prebendary of Thame in 1340; but, on his taking part with the French King against Edward III., the King deprived him.

3. Talairandus de Petagoricis, "Cardinalis Beati Sancti Petri ad Vincula," another Cardinal, was possessed of it in 1348. He was appointed Dean of York, and died January 17, 1366.

4. John, Bishop of Albano, and a Cardinal-Priest, held the Prebend from 1348 to 1363.

5. Hugh, a Cardinal-Deacon, held it in 1376. He was never in residence, and a deputy represented him.

6. Stephanus, a Cardinal, held it in 1378, when it was valued at 200 marks by the year.

7. Nicholas, a Cardinal, said to have been a kinsman of Pope Gregory XI. (Pierre Roger), had the profits of the Prebend in 1381.

8. Henry Beaufort, third son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford, was installed Prebendary of Thame January 7, 1389, quitted it for the Prebend of Bucks, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, July 14, 1398; and translated to Winchester in March, 1405. He was a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Lord High Chancellor of England; and died April 11, 1447.

I regard this list as unique in the annals of English Prebendaries, and I suspect that, like No. 5, the majority of those foreigners were non-resident, an abuse not restricted in England to the fourteenth century, and one that differed widely (because financially) from the harmless episcopal titles in *partibus infidelium*. As to the monetary value of this Prebend Dr. Lee writes:

"The endowment of this Prebend was perhaps the richest of any in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, excepting that of Sutton-cum-Bucks. It consisted of the Impropriation and Advowson of the Parish of Thame. In the year 1535 the clear value of this was £82 12s. 2½d.; for which it stood rated for first-fruits and tenths before its dissolution in 1547."

The last to enjoy this emolument was George Heneage, LL.D., who was Prebendary from 1543 to his surrender of the post in 1547 "with all its rights and appurtenances to Sir John Thynne, Knt., and Robert Keylway, Esq." Lee says that he was "a willing and active tool of the innovators, a great pluralist, and very obsequious to the State authorities." But as Lee, though a dignitary himself of the Reformed Church of England, invariably speaks slightly of the Reformers and their work, and yearningly of the Pre-Reformation Church, and though his statement of facts is supported by authorities, I take his observations here, as elsewhere in this volume, *cum grano salis*. Heneage died in 1548, and was buried in Lincoln Minster.

The Prebendal House, still standing in practically (*i.e.*, its outward shell) the same condition as in the palmy days of its occupancy by the Cardinal Prebendaries, is divided from both the magnificent Parish (or Prebendal) Church and the Vicarage by the road which runs from Thame to Long Crendon. Founded originally by the renowned Bishop Grostête of Lincoln *circa* 1240, it lay in a ruinous state from 1710 to 1835, but has been happily renovated as a residence for some years internally, although, unhappily, the once fine entrance hall has been badly vandalized by the erection of a hideous staircase. The architecture of the house is mixed Early English and Perpendicular in grey stone, with freestone dressings,

gables, and attractive porch. To the left of the building lies an oblong structure formerly serving as a dormitory for the retainers of the Cardinal Prebendaries, now used as a store-room, and adjoining a curiously diminutive chapel in disuse for centuries, but restored in January, 1913, to its original use. Skelton's *Antiquities of Oxfordshire* gives an engraving of these interesting well-preserved relics of bygone times.

Of the old and modern Vicarages, the residence of the vicar of the parish, anciently the delegate or substitute for parochial duties of the Prebendary (from 1272 to 1550), and subsequently under other patronage, Dr. Lee says:

"To the immediate north of the church, the old Vicarage House,* a substantial construction of solid oak, brick, and lathe-and-plaster, with gabled roofs and massive chimneys, was pulled down about the year 1841, and a new house built in its stead. The former, though much dilapidated, was curious, picturesque, and interesting. . . . Parts of the old Vicarage were no doubt as ancient as the reign of Henry VII. . . . The new Vicarage House, built at a cost of nearly £1,800, of stone with freestone dressings in a quasi-Tudor style of architecture, is a commodious and convenient residence, and is placed away from the road several yards eastward of the site of the old Vicarage."

It may be added that it immediately faces the Prebendal House, and is surrounded by a charming well-wooded garden.

One of the latest occupants of the present Vicarage was the Rev. James Prosser, M.A., Vicar 1841-1872, who was a man of considerable scholarship, being the author of *A Key to the Hebrew Scriptures*, and *The Primitives of the Greek Tongue*, and editor of Parkhurst's *Hebrew and Chaldaic Grammar*. He resigned his Vicariate in 1872, died 1877, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in Thame Churchyard.

A word must be added, to complete this note, concerning the (as it is still called) Prebendal Church itself, to which both the Prebendal and Vicarage houses were formerly attached. Built in 1240 by Bishop Grostête, it is still, despite its patchwork of many styles

* A good woodcut of it is given in Dr. Lee's book.

(Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular) and many vicissitudes, one of the noblest churches in England. Cruciform in shape, with a splendid central lantern tower, it has, with many other beauties, an extremely fine Decorated groined south porch, or parvise, beneath a lancet-lighted chamber now used to shelter an old library composed mostly of eighteenth-century theological works. It is rich also in mural brasses and altar-tombs, chief amongst the latter being that of Lord Williams and his wife (1599) in the centre of the chancel, the recumbent effigies of whom are in alabaster, and the panelling exquisitely wrought. This Lord Williams was Lord of Thame, was present officially at the martyrdoms of Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, founded the Old Grammar School in Thame (still standing as a picturesque, many chimneyed, gabled structure, though in disuse some seven or eight years), and benefited largely at the distribution of Church lands at the Reformation.



At the Sign of the Owl.



In a letter to the *Athenæum*, November 7, Mr. Henry Brierley, Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire Parish Register Society, said: "The original volume vi. of this Society's publications was 'suppressed' and reprinted by the Society because much additional matter was discovered for its period. In booksellers' catalogues it frequently appears as 'the suppressed volume,' and wrong inferences have been drawn. The volume is absolutely worthless." Our contemporary makes the unduly sweeping comment: "This is a characteristic instance of the stupidity of the collectors of 'Rariora.'"



Archæologists will have noted with deep regret the death of that distinguished authority on prehistoric archæology, M. Joseph Déchelette—killed while leading his battalion

into action. His learned and comprehensive works—*Manuel d'Archéologie préhistorique, celtique, et gallo-romaine* and *Les Vases Céramiques ornés de La Gaule Romaine*—will long keep his memory green. Among many other works of value and importance may be named his account of extensive excavatory work in *Les Fouilles du Mont Beuvray de 1897 à 1901*, and the monograph written in collaboration with M. E. Brassart, on *Les Peintures murales du moyen-âge et de la Renaissance en Forez*.

Archæology has lost yet another famous worker in the person of Professor Luigi Adriano Milani, Director of the Museo Archeologica in Florence, who died at that city on October 9. Professor Milani, who was only sixty years of age, was superintendent of the Tuscan excavations, and had for many years occupied the Chair of Archæology in the Istituto di Studi Superiori. The Italian author of an appreciation which appeared in the *Scotsman*, October 19, added: "Professor Milani had many subsidiary accomplishments contributing to his all-round proficiency in archæological research. He was a profound numismatist, and few of the departments in his museum are more interesting than that of the coins, mainly gold, on view under their glass cases. As a commentator on his own treasure-trove, and on that of his contemporaries, he appeared to signal advantage in the *Museo Italiano di Classica Antichità*, founded and edited by his illustrious father-in-law, Domenico Comparetti (whose *Virgil in the Middle Ages* is known to the learned world as a masterpiece of scholarship and exposition); while his contributions to the *Atti* of the 'Accademia' (the 'Royal Society of Italy'), of which he was a Fellow, will, when republished, diffuse through a yet wider public an enhanced appreciation of his learning and acumen. But his best work is his *Nuova Guida del Museo Archeologico Fiorentino*—a permanent memorial of what he wrought in the field he made his own, the outward and visible sign of which is the 'Museo' he himself founded to be at once a conspicuous attraction to his beloved Florence and an enduring monument to himself."

Messrs. Hodgson and Co., the well-known book auctioneers, courageously began their book sales in Chancery Lane towards the end of October, and were rewarded by a very fair attendance of buyers. Quite normal prices were realized.

I take the following note from the *Times Literary Supplement*, October 15: "Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, whose discoveries of the unpublished plan and fourth treatise of a work intended as a complement to Shaftesbury's 'Characteristics' were published during the spring by the Cambridge University Press, is shortly issuing through the same press a volume containing the hitherto unpublished correspondence of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, and Sir John Percival, afterwards Earl of Egmont, preserved in the collection of manuscripts in the possession of the present Earl of Egmont. The letters are preceded by 'A Biographical Commentary' exhibiting the close relations between the two correspondents, and explaining their references where necessary."

Messrs. Methuen have issued their list of autumn announcements, with the warning that several works which, in the ordinary way, would have been published, are, owing to the war, being held over until next year. I note the promise of a new volume of "The Antiquary's Books" series—*The Schools of Medieval England*, by Mr. A. F. Leach, who has already done so much good work on the history of English schools. The book will be the first connected or detailed history of English schools down to the Reformation. It will show that the origin of most of our existing endowed schools, instead of being due to Edward VI. or Queen Elizabeth, is derived from Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, or early Tudor times, as secular, not monastic, institutions; and it will exhibit their growth in numbers and importance, with Winchester and Eton as half-way houses. Further, it will demonstrate how, all along, the schools gave a liberal education to boys of all classes but the lowest, through Latin, and, at the beginning and the end, Greek grammar and literature.

Among additions to the useful "Little Guides" series, by the same publishers, will be a volume on *The Temple*, by Dr. H. H. L. Bellot, and a revised edition of *Buckinghamshire*, by Mr. E. S. Roscoe. A volume on *The Village Church*, from the prolific pen of the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, is also promised.

Among new books promised by Messrs. Williams and Norgate I notice *Cities in Evolution*, by Professor Patrick Geddes; *The Antiquity of Man*, by Professor Arthur Keith; and, in the Home University Library, *The Ancient East*, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth.

The war has produced a large number of pamphlets, but those known distinctively as the Oxford Pamphlets, 1914, published by the Oxford University Press, deserve special notice. Already twenty-four have been issued, and others are in preparation. The historical pieces are illustrated by sketch-maps. In size they range from twelve to forty pages each, and in price from 1d. net to 3d. net. It is sufficient to name but one or two to show that, though slight, these publications are authoritative—*Russia: The Psychology of a Nation*, by Paul Vinogradoff; *Serbia and the Serbs*, by Sir Valentine Chirol; *The Germans, their Empire, and how they have made it*, by C. R. L. Fletcher; *Bacilli and Bullets*, by Sir William Osler; and *Might is Right*, by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Clarendon Press also announces vol. iv. of the "Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History," edited by Professor Paul Vinogradoff. It will contain *The History of Contract in Early English Equity*, by W. T. Barbour, and *The Abbey of Saint-Bertin and its Neighbourhood, 900-1350*, by G. W. Coopland. Professor Vinogradoff remarks of the latter study: "It is not by pointing out obvious analogies or contrasts that Mr. Coopland's monograph is helpful to students of social history, but by concrete data in regard to the nature of the French open-field system, of the holdings and their disruptions, of the distribution of capital, of the forms and incidence of revenue assessment, of the peculiarities of land measures, and so forth. Many of these details may be dry and not very easy to follow, but it is only by the help

of conscientious studies of this kind that we may hope to substitute precise knowledge and well-founded generalizations for the hazy outlines with which the historians of the peasant class and of rural economy have too often had to content themselves."

At the meeting of the City of London Court of Common Council on October 22, the Chairman of the Library Committee said that there had come to light a manuscript dated 1609 which contained the earliest presentment of the supporters of the City Arms yet discovered. A comparison between those and the existing arms showed differences in detail. The crest was different. The dexter griffin was more ferocious, and had an additional twist in its tail. There was evidence to show that the manuscript was formerly in the possession of the Corporation, and that it disappeared from the offices of the Chamberlain about 300 years ago. It had lately been reacquired by the Corporation.

Some months ago the Bibliographical Society decided to allow an increase of its membership. Until the outbreak of war increase was so rapid that it seemed probable that the Roll would be reclosed in January next with an addition of a hundred members. The flow of candidates, says the Society's *News-Sheet*, "has since, of course, greatly diminished, and we must look to our friends in the United States if there is to be any considerable permanent increase."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society has lately issued to members a new part of its *Transactions*, completing vol. xxxvi. It contains an illustrated report on the excavation at Druid Stoke, giving measurements of the stones which were uncovered. Mr. L. J. U. Way, F.S.A., has a careful paper on "The 1625 Survey of the Smaller Manor of Clifton," which, with other inter-

esting information, records many of the field-names of the parish. There is a detailed account by Mr. Wilfrid Leighton of the Almshouses in Old Market Street, Bristol, known as Trinity Hospital, founded in 1395 by John Barstaple, merchant and Burgess of Bristol. In this paper Mr. Leighton prints the rules for the conduct of the inmates, drawn up in 1653, some of which are still incorporated with those which are recited four times yearly for the benefit of those concerned. The seventeenth-century rules prescribe fines for various delinquencies: fivepence for each time prayer is omitted; a whole week's pay for drunkenness, and for a second offence one month's; a week's pay for cursing and swearing, increased for each offence; and sixpence a week for neglect of cleanliness. The paper is illustrated by reproductions of drawings by O'Neill and Delamotte. Old Arle Court, near Cheltenham, is the subject of a paper by Miss A. M. Welch, who has gathered all the available facts relating to an estate which has absolutely vanished, though its name is still preserved by a new property on the Gloucester Road. The earliest record known of the old Arle Estate is of the fifteenth century, while there is evidence of a family of the name of Arle having lived in the parish for generations before. The old house, illustrations of which, reproduced from sketches made about 1860, are given, was demolished about 1880, when the staircase and much of the old oak were removed to the new Arle Court. A paper on the "Woollen Industry of Gloucestershire," by Sir W. H. Marling, some addenda by Miss I. M. Roper to a previous paper on "Flowers in Stone," and a detailed index of twenty-two pages, complete the volume. We note that the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., who has edited the *Transactions* for so many years, and to whom the Society is indebted for the high standard they have attained, has resigned, his successor being the Rev. G. H. West, D.D.

Vol. xlv., part iii., of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland contains one paper and a report of the proceedings of the Society at the general meeting held in Dublin in June last. The paper is on "The Shore-Dwellers of Ancient Ireland," by Mrs. Brunicardi. This essay was submitted as a thesis for the degree of M.A. at University College, Cork, and was approved (with Honours) by the examiners. It contains a carefully compiled list of the kitchen-middens and shell-heaps found on sites at various points round the Irish coast, followed by an able discussion of the age and civilization of the peoples who left these relics, comparing the Irish remains with like shell-heaps and kitchen-middens found in other parts of the world. The section devoted to "Proceedings" is so full and complete that it really forms a comprehensive guide to the antiquities of Dublin and the surrounding district, with abundant illustrations.

In vol. vii., part iv., of the Viking Society's *Old-Lore Miscellany* folk-lorists may note an eighteenth-century instance from Sutherland of that ancient and common form of magic known as *Corp-crae*, or the causing of death by the wasting of a clay effigy of the

victim. The account of Dr. Charlton's "Visit to Shetland in 1832" is continued, and Mr. Firth's very interesting collection of old-world customs and lore in his account of "An Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonly" is concluded. Mr. Firth's papers have placed on permanent record much which might otherwise have been completely lost. Other items are further "Notes from the Tongue Presbytery Records," and the conclusion of Mr. A. W. Johnston's learned paper on "Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350." The Society also issues vol. i., part viii., of *Caitness and Sunderland Records*, containing documents (with translations where necessary) of dates between 1422 and 1445.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the opening meeting of the session, on November 4, of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Mr. Aymer Vallance read a paper, with lantern illustrations, on "The Arrangements and Fittings of Medieval Churches in England."

The sixth annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on October 19, Mr. J. T. Hotblack presiding. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Clarke, reported that the membership now numbered 230. Eight new members were elected. The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall sent a paper, illustrated by a number of drawings, on "Middle Glacial and pre-Crag Implements in South Norfolk." Most of these were found in a pit at Kenninghall, where middle glacial sands contained a large number of flint implements of that period, together with some derived pre-Crag specimens.

Mrs. R. B. Caton sent a description of a barrow near Thetford which she opened in the early part of the year, and which yielded an exceptional number of relics of various periods, from Neolithic to Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. W. G. Clarke read a paper on "Two North-West Suffolk Floors." On one, at Eriswell, he had found an interesting series of Neolithic implements. Another floor, covered by about 2 feet of blown sand, was of Early Iron Age, and had yielded bones of sheep and ox; oak, willow, and beech charcoal; hundreds of pot-boilers, and potsherds of ten different kinds of ware, one of which was identical with pedestalled urns found in different parts of the country, and dating from the first century, B.C.

A series of photographs, detailed descriptions, and measurements of Burgh Castle, by Mr. P. E. Rumbelow, were exhibited, as were also the bases of two red deer antlers, found 6 feet deep during sewerage excavations at Thetford, and corresponding with some of Late Celtic date found at Walthamstow; and a chalk sinker or weight found at Eccles-on-Sea by Mr. W. R. Spelman. Mr. J. E. Sainty exhibited a Paleolithic Drift implement (the first recorded for Norwich) and implements of Late Paleolithic and Neolithic date found by him at Eaton; Mr. H. D. Hewitt exhibited flint instruments found near Thetford; Mr. H. H. Halls a fine flint anvil found in the fen land, and a series of barbed and leaf-shaped

arrowheads with remarkable patinas found on the fen borders; and Mr. H. J. Thouless an implement found at Norwich showing the method of working a faceted flint knife.

The annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 4, the President, Mr. Butler Wood, in the chair. Mr. J. L. Gregory presented the Annual Report, which stated that the fortnightly lectures of the Society during the winter drew an average attendance of thirty-five, the highest attendance reaching seventy. The membership of the Society now stood at 157. Mainly through the activity of the hon. secretary, Mr. W. E. Preston, the Records Committee had transcribed the Manor Court Rolls of "The Manor of Crosley, Bingley, Cottingley, and Pudsey, late parcell of the possessions of the late dissolved Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England," from 1615 to 1705, and also a large number of wills, bonds, and inventories to which access had been gained through the courtesy of Mr. Ferrand, D.L., of St. Ives. The Society was in a sound financial position, having a credit balance of £45 18s. 6d. The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

"Sussex Dialect and Place-Names" was the title of an interesting lecture given at the Art Gallery, Brighton, on November 3, under the auspices of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB, by Mr. A. F. Graves. He said place-names in Sussex were largely of Saxon origin, though Celtic names remained in the villages. As an example, "Arun" was derived from the Celtic word meaning swift. Five out of six of the streams in Sussex had Celtic names. Hills, downs, and dunes retained their ancient titles—such as Coombe, a hollow; Glyn, a narrow fell; and Pul, a hollow valley with water. There were thirty-seven villages in the county ending with "ington." An interesting book had just been published from the pen of Mr. R. G. Roberts, M.A., on "Place-Names in Sussex," dealing with the derivation of the names of its villages and towns. The early name of Brighton was Brington. It had been said that there was no such thing as the Sussex dialect. While they had not such a pronounced dialect as Lancashire and Yorkshire, there were words pronounced by Sussex villagers which were not in the dictionary. Dialect was no doubt diminishing owing to the increase of education. An impression existed that dialect was an arbitrary distortion of the mother tongue. That was only their confounded pride. The Sussex man had no regard for the pronoun: "he" was used instead of "I." The lecturer then quoted such alliterative and rhyming sayings as "Silly Sussex." He quoted the saying of a farm hand who, after pitching sheaves for a considerable period, ejaculated: "I be that dry I couldn't spit sixpence." Other old-fashioned sayings were: "In and out like a fiddler's elbow," "A snail's gallop," and "He ain't tall enough to pick strawberries." An old Sussex custom was to steal a potato and put it in one's pocket as a cure for rheumatism. In Lincolnshire people were known as the "before-after people." They remarked,

for instance, "I shan't do it before after Easter." Another curiosity was the Sussex use of the word "want." It was said "She never knew what it was to want a headache"—meaning that she never knew what it was to be free from a headache. A discussion followed Mr. Graves's interesting paper, Mr. Toms remarking that there was a great emigration of Dorset people into Sussex, and they must have brought some of their words with them.

On Saturday, November 7, the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB visited Middle Brow and West Brow, south-east of Ditchling Beacon. Owing to Mr. Toms's unavoidable absence, the party was conducted by Mr. W. J. Jacobs, an enthusiastic member of the Earthworks Survey. At Middle Brow Mr. Jacobs briefly explained the curious and problematical group of earthworks on the ridge of the hill, his description being admirably illustrated by the careful plan which he had prepared some few months ago. The group consists of a circular space, about 98 feet in diameter, enclosed by a ditch which is broken by an entrance to the north. Leading from this entrance there is a wider hollow way which continues north for a distance of 210 feet, where it is intercepted by a more modern bank, which may be a boundary of some kind. Taken as a whole, these entrenchments appear to be unique in this part of England. Whether they form part of some ancient settlement or are the remains of a prehistoric burial-ground is a problem which will be fully dealt with by Mr. Jacobs in his paper to be read before the Club in December. The other earthwork inspected was that situated 500 yards to the east on the spur known as West Brow. When first visited by members of the Club, this work was taken to be some kind of ancient burial-mound, but the plan recently made by Mr. Toms showed this view to be untenable. The features of the work consist of a broad bank enclosing an oval space, the exterior of the bank being bordered by a zone of grass much longer and rougher than that on either side of it. This zone of grass marks the line, but not the full width, of the ditch which ran round outside. Owing to former cultivation of the hill the bank has been considerably lowered, and much of its material has gone to level up the adjoining ditch. The contour of the ditch is quite oval, a fact which is against the theory that the entrenchment was originally an ancient tumulus of the type known as the "disc barrow." In the true disc barrows, moreover, the bank is invariably outside the ditch. Further, there is marked evidence of an entrance breaking the line of the ditch and bank. Mr. Jacobs also drew attention to traces of dwelling-pits within the enclosure, and emphasized Mr. Toms's opinion that in all its features the entrenchment bears a striking resemblance to the oval-shaped works associated with the prehistoric settlement on Plumpton Plain.

The close attention given by the Earthworks Survey to the entrenchments inspected that afternoon led them to hope for additional discoveries among works which had been classed as tumuli; and in "running down" these interesting relics of the past they looked for the valuable co-operation of members during their private downland walks.

Historians and archaeologists take more interest in the work of the RECORD SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE than would be supposed from the small group of members who assembled yesterday at the annual meeting in the Chetham Hospital, Manchester, or the Society would not have so many as 146 members and a bank balance of nearly as many pounds. At yesterday's meeting, with Mr. J. Paul Rylands, the President, in the chair, the report showed that the Society had done good work during the year. Two volumes had been issued to the members. One was of the Moore Manuscripts, in the Liverpool Public Library and the Liverpool University, and the work of Mr. John Brownbill and Miss Kathleen Walker in connection with the documents was acknowledged. The other volume produced by the Society and edited by Mr. Brownbill was the Ledger-Book of Vale Royal Abbey, of which the President gave some description, showing that the record contained interesting details relating to the Abbey and the conditions of life from the foundation by Edward I. down to the Dissolution.

It was stated that the volumes for publication by the Society next year are to be—(1) Part vi. of the Marriage Licences for Cheshire and South Lancashire, edited by Mr. Irvine; and (2) Part iii. of the Lancashire Inquests and Extents from 1333 onwards, edited by Dr. Farrer. It was reported that a little progress had been made with the transcript of the Star Chamber cases for Lancashire and Cheshire, and that arrangements were being made for a continuation of the Cheshire marriage licences series. The transcript of the important series of marriage licences at Lancaster, which Mr. Brownbill had been asked to undertake, would be begun probably in the coming winter.—*Manchester Guardian*, October 28.

The first winter meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 9, Mr. W. Harrison presiding. Mr. G. R. Axon (grandson of the late Dr. W. E. Axon) read a paper on "The Registers of Hatherlow Chapel." Hatherlow is in Bredbury, in the old parish of Stockport. The congregation meeting there is one of the oldest Nonconformist bodies in Cheshire, beginning first at Chadkirk Chapel, where it remained until it was evicted in 1705. The following year (1706) saw the erection of a chapel at Hatherlow, which was used until 1846, when the present chapel was built. The old chapel then became a school until 1912, and was demolished to make room for a more modern and spacious building. The registers from 1785 onwards were by the Act of 1840 deposited as legal evidence in Somerset House. The register under consideration is a much earlier one, and is in the hands of the trustees of the Hatherlow Chapel.

The Rev. John Jones entered the first baptism in this book on January 15, 1732, though this was not his first baptism, for an entry follows the 21st which reads: "October 5th, 1742, I, John Jones, have Baptised Five Hundred Children, wch are all Registered in this Book 500." Surely a lack of 289 entries. His last entry is August 29, 1762, having baptized 873 children. The Rev. James Shepley continued, the first entry being July 5, 1763, and the

last, December 3, 1769, baptizing altogether 271 children. The Rev. John Burgess came next. His first entry is July 21, 1770, and the last July 21, 1776, baptizing altogether 168 children. The last minister, the Rev. George Booth, baptized altogether 139 children between the dates March 29, 1773, and November 21, 1781.

The handwriting of the different ministers differed considerably. John Jones had a legible and very regular hand. James Shepley's was bad, and also he suffered from lapse of memory, for "I forgot," "I think," "I believe," constantly appeared in the entries; also he used shorthand extensively. James Burgess followed with a different style of entry to the others; he only added the year after or just before the first entry in this year. George Booth's penmanship was worse than the others. There are two entries dated October 23, 1785, by N. Blackburn, not a minister at Hatherlow, but must have been in this district on that day.

John Jones gives on one of the pages "A Receipt for the Scratches." To show how widely distributed were the congregation, only a few places need be mentioned. Banks (Derbyshire), Bollington, Bottoms, Cheadle, Chinley, Dean Row, Duckgreen (Worth), Macclesfield, Mottram, Poynton, and Rochdale. Trades are only mentioned in ten instances: Calico-printer, clogger, cooper, flaxdresser, flaxman, grocer, hatter, miller, smith, and tanner. The twelve most common surnames are, in order of frequency: Booth, Swindells, Stafford, Bridge, Wharmbey, Thornley, Gaskall, Smith, Wood, Hardy, Axon, and Hudson.

The first meeting of the eleventh winter session of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for members and subscribers in the Gloucester district, was held at the Guildhall, Gloucester, on November 11. Mr. T. D. Grimké-Drayton presided over a good attendance, and briefly introduced Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley, who delivered a most interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Defences of Roman Britain." The lecturer, at the outset, observed that in times so pregnant and ominous in the fate, not only of the kingdoms of the world, but of the geography of Europe, which appeared to him likely to have to be re-drawn, it might be interesting to recall that the name by which our Empire was known was Britannia, the origin of which took them back with a single sweep to the sixteenth century. In those days Britannia was only known as the land Goddess, and could not be said to have ruled the waves, as she was stated to do now, although there were a great many people, apparently, at the present moment on the other side of the water who thought she was not likely to continue so doing. Proceeding with his lecture, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley first dealt in detail with the Roman roads, built as defences against the fierce tribesmen of the day, and with the stone and earth walls and forts built across various parts of Scotland to act as defences against the tribesmen of the Highlands; while, in conclusion, he spoke of the naval side of the defences of Roman Britain.

At the seventh meeting of the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, held on November 12,

two papers were read, the first on the mediæval church of St. Nicholas, by Mr. J. Brownbill, the second, on the 1707 bells in local churches, by Dr. R. T. Bailey. Mr. Brownbill said it appears from the Moore Deeds in the Free Library that as early as 1250 there was a church of some kind in Liverpool, technically a chapel of ease to Walton. The present St. Nicholas's dates only from 1775, but there are views of the church which preceded it on the same site, and one of these shows that the outline of an Early English window, blocked up, was still visible in the south wall as late as 1770. Such a window implies a church building of somewhere about the year 1250. As Liverpool would not require two churches at that time, the conclusion is inevitable that the chapel mentioned in the Moore Deeds stood on the site of the present building, at its south-west end. In addition to this practically certain identification, a good deal may be conjectured as to the development and internal arrangements of the church in the Middle Ages. At the west end of the church there was a small detached chapel, called St. Mary's-of-the-Quay. This has sometimes been supposed to have been the original church of the town; but there is no evidence of its existence earlier than 1456, and though it was considered a "great piece of antiquity" by a topographer of the time of Charles II., the opinion is too vague to weigh against the positive evidence of the Early English window in the wall of the "Old Church." In the discussion which followed, Mr. Henry Peet said that the above theory was ingenious, but was unsupported by any documentary evidence, and suggested that the window alluded to was but the remains of a niche, perchance that of the patron saint. Dr. R. T. Bailey's paper was on the 1707 bells of St. Catherine's Church, Abercromby Square; St. Augustine's Church, Shaw Street, Liverpool; and St. John the Evangelist, Knotty Ash. These bells were formerly in the tower of St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, which church was consecrated in 1704. In 1830 St. Peter's obtained a new peal, and its old bells were distributed to churches which were then being built. Around the shoulder of the St. Catherine's bell are two borders of beautiful design. Half of the upper border is occupied with a design of linked fleur-de-lis; the other half is occupied with the inscription, which is as follows: PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD: A. R.; then the figures of two bells, and the date 1707. The lower border is occupied by a fine design of acorns and roses. The St. Augustine's bell has only one border around the shoulder; a quarter of this is occupied by a design of linked fleur-de-lis. The rest has the inscription: SYLVESTER MOORCROFT, ESQ^R, MAYOR, 1707: A.; then the figure of a bell, R., and another figure of a bell. The St. John's, Knotty Ash, bell has only one border around the shoulder, a quarter of which is occupied by a floriated scroll design, the remainder having the inscription, GOD SAVE THE CHURCH AND QUEEN: A. R., followed by the figures of two bells and the date 1707. The bell at St. Catherine's is the oldest dated bell in the old parish of Liverpool. These bells were cast by Abraham Rudhall, the celebrated bell-founder of Gloucester, for St. Peter's Church, and have his bell-founder's mark, the A. R., and the figures of two bells. It is interesting to note

that these bells have the date of the Union of England and Scotland. There is a legend that they were cast from cannon captured from the Dutch. An account was also given of St. Peter's present peal of ten bells, which replaced the former peal of eight. The ten bells were cast by T. Mears, of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, London, in 1829. They were first rung on April 11, 1830. In 1839 two of the 1829 bells were recast by Thomas Mears. There are only 115 churches in England and Wales which are said to have rings of ten bells.

A very entertaining lecture on "Bohemia and its People" was given by Mr. Francis P. Marchant at the meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 9 in the Museum of Archaeology. Mr. Marchant has visited Bohemia many times, made many friends among its genial and hospitable people, and acquired a thorough knowledge of its language. He gave a short sketch of the country's history, in which several names well known to us were mentioned and illuminated with a fresh interest; among these were: "The Good King Wenceslas," the blind King John who fell in the Battle of Cressy, and John Huss. The lecturer then showed a great number of lantern slides of Bohemian towns, villages, scenery, and peasants in their distinctive costumes. Naturally the noble capital Prague, "the golden city of a hundred towers," occupied the first position among the illustrations, its situation and its mediæval buildings combining to make it one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. Some of the mountain views shown were exquisite. Mr. Marchant remarked that the sympathies of the Bohemians as a Slavonic nation are rather with Russia than with Austria, under whose rule they live, also that they are kindly disposed towards England; so that probably, after the clouds of war are dispersed, English travellers will find in Bohemia an attractive country where they will be warmly welcomed. The President, Mr. E. H. Minns, exhibited some early books bearing on Bohemian history, among which may be mentioned Foxe's own copy of the life of Huss, from which he compiled his account in the *Book of Martyrs*.—*Cambridge Review*, November 11.

The NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES met on October 28, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding. Mr. J. Oxberry read a memoir of the late Sir John Swinburne, Bt., of Capheaton, who was a member from 1866, and pointed out a unique circumstance in the history of a title—viz., that for 128 years the baronetcy of the Swinburnes was held by only two individuals. Sir John Edward Swinburne followed his father in possession of the title and Capheaton estates in the year 1786, and he was approaching his hundredth year when he died in 1860, and his grandson and successor, the late Sir John, lived to carry forward the long tale of years until July 15 of this year. The Swinburnes are among the very oldest of North-Country families, and the Capheaton branch can claim an unbroken line of male descent from the time of Henry III. That a baronetcy should be held by only two men for the long period of over

a century and a quarter is probably an unprecedented record, and in a little elaboration of the fact Mr. Oxberry pointed out that the two baronets between them bridged the long stretch of years separating us from the era when William Pitt, the younger, in the full enjoyment and pride of his first days of premiership, was just beginning to furnish the world with proofs of his great capacities; when Horatio Nelson was as yet a mere post-Captain in the navy, with all his honours still to win, and when Napoleon had but recently left the Royal Military School at Paris to become a sub-Lieutenant in an artillery regiment. The first of these long-lived baronets, Sir John Edward Swinburne, was the first President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and the late Sir John was a member for forty-eight years.



A large number of members and friends of the BRISTOL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES visited Bristol Cathedral and the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses on Saturday, November 7. The party met at the Cathedral at 2.30, when Mr. W. H. Hayward gave an instructive address on the history of the venerable structure. He afterwards conducted the visitors over the building, and pointed out the interesting features. In the Chapter-house Mr. R. Quick gave an account of the origin and scenes of the Bristol Riots of 1831, which was much appreciated. Leaving the Cathedral, the party proceeded to the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, King Street, where Mr. Francombe described the building and its associations. His remarks were supplemented by Mr. Erith, who pointed out that the Hospital, or Almshouse, of St. Clement, attached to the chapel of the same name, dates from about 1493, and was from its foundation used for the benefit of poor and indigent mariners of the port of Bristol. Alderman Whitson and Edward Colston were benefactors. The accommodation provides for nineteen men and twelve women. In the hall attached to the almshouses some remains of the ancient Chapel of St. Clement were shown, and it was stated that Sebastian Cabot here received the blessing of the clergy prior to his departure for America.



Other meetings have been the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Stafford, on October 20; the VIKING SOCIETY on November 4, when Dr. Haakon Schetelig, of Norway, lectured on "Manx Crosses relating to Great Britain and Norway"; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 3, when Mr. G. E. Snoxell read a paper on "Epitaphs in the Parish Churchyard"; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on November 10, when Dr. Coke Squance lectured on "Defensive Armour"; and the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 18, when Mr. S. Langdon read a paper on "Discovery of the Sumerian Original of the Deluge, as it appears in the Book of Genesis."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE BOOK OF THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY. By Hilaire Belloc. With coloured plates and a map. London: Chatto and Windus, 1914. Small fcap. 4to., pp. xx + 76. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Belloc enjoys his little digs at "the guesswork of an antiquarian don," and this or that which "never existed outside the imagination of Oxford." He thus exhibits less filial piety to the *alma mater* who nurtured him some twenty years ago than to the Franco-British *entente* which is now so active, and of which this delightful historical essay, printed in France in Mr. Belloc's lively English, is a happy symbol. To publish the whole length of the famous Bayeux Tapestry in seventy-six accurate coloured panels was well worth doing, and the spirit of the twelfth-century craftswoman whose needle set out this pageant with such "naïve vigour and dramatic feeling" should really be pleased at the felicity with which this modern commentator has set out his frank and cogent explanation of her handiwork. Noting the universality of the appeal to the eye, and rightly pointing out that the record of a great event should be symbolic rather than mimetic, Mr. Belloc finds in this tapestry "a few figures standing for a host; an emblem defining a man; an episode noticed to its simplest terms." Thus regarded, one can read this document in the right way. From Harold's departure from Bosham, the port of Chichester, to the breaking of the ranks below Telham Hill by Hastings, when a Norman knight struck on the thigh with a sword the King whom an arrow had smitten in the eye, this tapestry here unfolds its tale, and we imagine that all students of history will be grateful for such a replica. It is a piece of colour-printing of the right kind, in which one can observe the blazoned shields and the other details of dress and arms on which Mr. Belloc bases his view as to the date of the original. He is convinced that we must reject (although properly unwilling to destroy tradition too lightly and without due cause) the long-cherished opinion that the tapestry was contemporary with its subject. It portrays William, but Matilda never saw it. He ascribes it to the second half of the twelfth century, for he finds in it the full coat of mail of the Crusading period, which Ordericus Vitalis describes as a novelty. We must refer our readers to the book itself for his ingenious and cogent argument, for without the illustrative panels it is not easy to make useful reference or quotation. Like the anecdote of King Alfred and the burnt cakes, the story may not reach quite back to its original setting; but, like that smaller narrative, it reaches back far enough to command the interest of all posterity, and a real service to learning has been rendered by this faithful reproduction of a memorial which modern warfare (the Fates forbid it!) may yet destroy.—W. H. D.

BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. xxviii. London: Elliot Stock. 1914. Demy 8vo., pp. x+839. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The parts of this volume of *Book Prices Current* have been noticed in preceding issues of the *Anti-quary* as they appeared. In a note on p. 432 of last month's issue we described the new arrangement of the entries—alphabetical throughout the volume—which is such a decided improvement. Now that the complete volume has appeared, we can better appreciate the value of the change. In each part the entries were arranged alphabetically, and now the whole have been recast, so that the complete volume may present but one alphabet throughout. The convenience of this to subscribers is obvious. First they get the parts as they appear, the contents of each part being alphabetically arranged; then at the end of the season they get, without extra payment, the bound volume with the contents rearranged to make one harmonious whole. This is a liberal arrangement which subscribers will much appreciate. *Book Prices Current* was a unique publication when it was started. Naturally—like all successful publications—it has had imitators of various kinds; but it remains the most comprehensive and the best arranged record of the sale-rooms. It is invaluable both for current and for permanent reference. The volume before us contains the record of every sale of the least importance which has been held in London, as well as some important sales elsewhere, from October, 1913, to the close of the season in July last. Items are not included on the principle of noticing everything, whether worthy of notice or not, merely to swell the number of entries, but with discrimination. The space gained by the new arrangement, which does away with the need for the former elaborate index, will enable the Editor to increase the number of worthy entries. There is, we should add, an index of bindings.

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BRUGES: A RECORD AND AN IMPRESSION. By Mary Stratton. Illustrated by Charles Wade. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. [1914]. 8vo., pp. xiv + 163. Price 5s. net.

This book is fortunate in the moment of its publication. It was projected and prepared before the war-cloud gathered and burst over Europe, and would surely at any time have found a welcoming public; but just now, when Bruges has for some time been a storm centre, the publication of such a volume as that before us is peculiarly timely. Bruges is a mediæval city on which the Renaissance has left unusually few traces. Though time has destroyed much, there is still much remaining to suggest the storied past. Its churches and towers, its tranquil quays, narrow streets and placid canals, here and there pleasantly overhung with greenery, its peaceful *béguinage*, its quaintly stepped gables, picturesque façades, and old-world *places* and markets, with much else that Mrs. Stratton by the written word and Mr. Wade by the pictured line bring delightfully to memory, are all redolent of historical associations and suggestions. We cannot see Bruges as she was in her fifteenth-century glory, but enough remains to aid the imagination, inspired

by record lore, in reconstructing the beautiful city of the past. What Bruges may be like when the devastating hand of war is finally withdrawn, who can say? But what she was before the outbreak—what she was to the eyes of the present writer only three months before the war began—can be read and seen in this charming book. The "record" is chiefly supplied by Mrs. Stratton, and the "impression" by Mr. Wade. The text is freshly and brightly written. Mrs. Stratton supplies sufficient history to give the visitor to Bruges the right medium through which to view its ancient streets and towers, and, further, very wisely, gives special treatment to the city's façades. She points out that Bruges, being a city of narrow streets and densely-packed houses, each house presents to the street a front averaging no more than some 20 to 30 feet in width—"Hence it comes about that, as regards external design, the study of the domestic architecture of Bruges becomes a question of the form, treatment, and details of the principal façade." In this architectural section of the book the author acknowledges help from her husband, Mr. Arthur Stratton, whose right to speak with authority on architectural subjects no one will question. Mr. Wade's work as a draughtsman is new to us, but it is certainly remarkably good. In 120 drawings he represents in a strikingly clear and forcible fashion nearly every aspect of the city's streets and buildings. The more purely architectural drawings are among the best in the book; but the reader will linger over many others that effectively render the peculiar picturesque charm of the city's old streets and canals. An attractive feature of the book is to be found in the end-papers, which consist of a useful sketch-map of Bruges by Mr. Wade, in which the principal buildings are indicated in mediæval fashion. The reader who has not been to Bruges will gather from this volume, clearly printed and charmingly produced, somewhat of the fascination of the old city, while he who has felt that fascination on the spot will rejoice in the text and drawings that recall and graphically portray so much. The only slip we have observed is the startling statement on p. 70 that Erasmus was a guest of Max Laurin in the Rue du Vieux Bourg, "in the middle of the nineteenth century"! For the illustration here reproduced we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers. It shows the picturesque Pont du Cheval, which is best seen from the Quai Vert, and over which the Rue du Cheval connects the Rue des Corroyeurs Noirs with the Rue des Chevaliers.

* * *

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LINCOLNSHIRE. By W. F. Rawnsley. With map and 113 illustrations by F. L. Griggs and one by Mrs. Rawnsley. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1914. Extra crown 8vo., pp. xx + 519. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Rawnsley knows his Lincolnshire well. The county is so little visited, compared with other counties possessing more obvious attractions for the common or garden tourist, that some readers may feel surprised when they see that this volume of the always enjoyable "Highways and Byways" books is one of the longest of the series. But Lincolnshire

deserves to be better known, and to be more freely visited. There is a popular idea that it is flat and ugly. Flat both the Marsh and Fen districts cer-

Wold country. "It is obvious," as Mr. Rawnsley well says, "that no one can claim to know Lincolnshire who does not know the long lines of the Wolds,



THE PONT DU CHEVAL, BRUGES.

tainly are—Mr. Rawnsley points out how carefully these two terms should be distinguished—but to speak of Lincolnshire as flat is to ignore the glorious

which are two long spines of upland running north and south, with flat lands on either side of them." The flat lands afford splendid sunsets and far-

stretching views—wonderful cloud-scopes and sky-scopes, if the words may be permitted—but the Wolds, in the folds of which many pleasant villages, such as Tennyson's *Somersby*, are tucked away, have abundant beauties of other kinds. Besides, Lincolnshire is a county of magnificent churches. The grand cathedral, standing on its hill, and dominating so many surrounding miles of country, and the famous Boston "stump," with one or two others, are known and loved of all men; but the county abounds with village churches, often stately and imposing, out of all proportion to their humble neighbourhood, many of which possess features of the greatest interest, historical and archaeological and ecclesiastical. Mr. Rawnsley's treatment of the county is most comprehensive. He seems to have omitted nothing. The churches take first place; but monastic remains and domestic architecture, natural scenery, the flora and fauna, literary and historical associations, local dialect, famous sons and daughters of the county—all are recorded and described. Mr. Rawnsley's style is rather pedestrian, but he is thorough and accurate. We heartily commend this full and accurate book, which should serve to make the attractions of the county better known. Mr. Griggs's illustrations are excellent. We have never seen better work from his able pencil. Whether of town or country, of ancient church or antique street or inn, of wind-swept marsh or rolling country-side, all are alike delightful. They are alone worth much more than the price of the book.

* * *

THE ROMAN SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION. By the late W. T. Arnold, M.A. Third edition, revised by E. S. Bouchier, M.A. With a map. Oxford: *B. H. Blackwell*, 1914. Crown 8vo., pp. x+288. Price 5s. net.

This book appeared first in 1879, being the essay composed by Mr. Arnold for the Oxford prize founded in honour of his grandfather—the revered Arnold of Rugby. A second and enlarged edition, by the late Dr. E. S. Shuckburgh, was issued in 1906. The assured vitality of the work is proved by the exhaustion of this edition and the appearance of that before us, which has been subjected to considerable revision. Mr. Bouchier says with much truth: "Knowledge of the Roman world has developed so greatly in the thirty-five years since the essay was written, that a thorough treatment of a subject of this kind would run to many volumes, and would have to take account of the results of archaeological exploration in an immense number of centres." This is a work which needs doing, and it is to be hoped that some properly equipped latter-day Gibbon—why not Mr. Bouchier himself?—may be found willing to undertake the task. In the meantime it is easy to understand that Arnold's essay still meets a felt want; and in the edition before us Mr. Bouchier has gone far to bring the book up to date. While leaving the text in the main untouched, the Editor has thoroughly revised the references, and has decidedly improved the

bibliography. Pending the production of any more elaborate and detailed work, students can gratefully accept this revised Arnold as a trustworthy survey of the main principles of Roman provincial administration during the period of some 700 years which extended from the termination of the Second Punic War to the time of destruction by barbarian irruption—a limit which Arnold fixes conveniently at A.D. 476—the date when the Western Empire fell. To many readers the most interesting part of the book, perhaps, is that which deals with municipal life and government—life which was generally marked throughout the Empire by prosperity and success; but, indeed, the whole essay abounds with interest, and that not merely of the purely historical kind, for many of the problems which the Romans faced and solved in various ways are essentially the same problems as those which face modern progress, and the Roman solutions are not without their bearing upon modern proposals and present-day principles.

* * *

YE SUNDIAL BOOKE. By T. Geoffrey W. Henslowe, M.A. London: *Edward Arnold*, 1914. Imperial 8vo., pp. 423. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Henslowe's introduction somewhat disarms criticism. He speaks of his "untutored efforts," and points out that "six hundred verses on one subject is a very big effort at any time, but how much more so when each verse is intended of itself to be a separate poem." But Mr. Henslowe's verses need little apology. What surprises us is that he should write about sundials without making a single reference to the classic volume on the subject, Mrs. H. K. F. Eden's edition of Mrs. Alfred Gatty's *Book of Sundials*, which is a well-nigh exhaustive compilation. Mr. Henslowe's method is certainly new. He supplies a chapter on "The History of the Sundial," which gives an outline of what might be a long history; another, somewhat scrappy, on "Famous Men and the Sundial, with Notes on Mottoes"; and a third on the technical subject of "The Setting of the Sundial"; but the bulk of the volume—from p. 28 onwards—is devoted to drawings by Miss D. Hartley of sundials, a drawing to a page, with an accompanying verse, usually a quatrain, below each, by Mr. Henslowe. The drawings of the sundials themselves are accurate representations, but the settings are often fanciful. The results, from the picturesque point of view, are quite satisfactory. Miss Hartley may be deservedly congratulated on dozens of very pretty drawings. Mr. Henslowe shows not only great facility and ingenuity as a versifier, but much taste and skill in providing so large a number of pieces on practically one subject. He gives one or two longer poems; but we prefer some of his quatrains. Not a few of them are decidedly happy and appropriate. Most of the dials illustrated are to be found in these islands—there is a complete Index to Places—but a few are taken from abroad, in the United States, France, and Italy. It will be seen that the volume is not intended for antiquaries; but it makes an uncommonly pleasant book for the drawing-room table, and all lovers of dials will find pleasure in turning its

prettily decorated pages. The printing is excellent, and the white and gold binding gives the volume a comely appearance.

* * *

STORY AND SONG FROM LOCH NESS-SIDE. By Alexander Macdonald, Inverness. Illustrations. Inverness, *Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd.*, 1914. Crown 8vo. pp. viii + 330. Price 5s.

In September we welcomed the re-issue of Dr. Mackay's book on *Urquhart and Glenmoriston*. The smaller volume now before us consists principally of "Sketches of Olden-Time Life in the Valley of the Great Glen of Scotland, with particular reference to Glenmoriston and Vicinity." Scotsmen will appreciate both works. The "Story and Song" of such a district as Loch Ness-side is almost inexhaustible. There is a good deal of both verse and prose in Gaelic which will appeal only to those learned in the northern tongue—for Mr. Macdonald does not venture on translations for the benefit of southern readers—but the Gaelic items are small in proportion to the rest of the book. Nothing comes amiss to Mr. Macdonald which in any way illustrates the social life of the past. Social conditions, individual peculiarities, local folk-lore, games, sports and customs of all kinds, church and school-life, local poets, pipes and fiddlers; with a host of stories and songs of every kind, supply the material for a fascinating volume. So much of what is here recorded has passed out of existence, and will so soon pass out of memory, that Mr. Macdonald has done good service in preserving story and song and legend in this comely volume. His stories and descriptions are told graphically and vivaciously. Those readers who love to live in the past will find ample matter in Mr. Macdonald's pages. The frontispiece is a good photograph of Invermoriston House with its characteristic *tourrelles*, finely placed against a background of hills, but some of the illustrations in the text are very poor.

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CHIVALRY AND THE WOUNDED: THE HOSPITAL-CLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM (1014-1914). By E. M. Tenison. London: *L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd.*, 1914. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 108. Price 1s. net.

Many readers will be aware of the valuable service which the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England is rendering during the present war in tending our wounded soldiers. On pp. 105-108 of this little book there is an Appeal to the Nation for help in the good work. Pages 1-104 consist of a sketch of the history of the Hospitallers from their original endowment in the eleventh century through some centuries of splendid achievement to their long-drawn-out decline and final extinction at the hands of Napoleon, with a chapter on the modern re-creation of the Order in 1831, and its work of mercy in later days. There is a curious mistake in the note on p. 98, where "taken back to Elba" should read "taken to St. Helena." Miss Tenison has written a readable and vigorous account of the famous Order in this prelude to an appeal which will surely meet

with an adequate response. As the proceeds of the sale are to be given in aid of the St. John's Ambulance, we trust that the well-printed little book, in its quiet grey boards with paper label, will have a wide circulation.

* * *

Mr. Humphrey Milford publishes for the British Academy Professor Gilbert Murray's lecture—the Annual Shakespeare Lecture, 1914—on *Hamlet and Orestes: A Study in Traditional Types* (price 1s. net). In a most striking way the lecturer presents the points of similarity, some fundamental, others superficial, between the two heroes "of the world's two great ages of tragedy"; and then endeavours to show the original connection between the early myths to which both dramas can ultimately be traced back, finding that connection in the "old stories and the old magic rites which stirred and thrilled our forefathers five and six thousand years ago." The development of this theme is a brilliant piece of work. While under the spell of Professor Murray's eloquence conviction seems unavoidable, but doubts as to the reality of the assumed connection may come later.

* * *

We have received a copy of a paper by Canon Southwell entitled *A Descriptive Account of some Fragments of Medieval Embroidery found in Worcester Cathedral*. These fragments were discovered in a couple of ancient tombs in Worcester Cathedral soon after the middle of the nineteenth century. Some are still in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral; others are to be seen at the British Museum and at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Canon Southwell gives a careful and authoritative description of these fragments of embroidery, and endeavours to identify the vestments to which they originally belonged. This is obviously a difficult task, demanding much expert knowledge. The difficulty is increased by the dispersion of the fragments. It is much to be wished, as the Canon says, that all could be brought together and examined by experts. It is impossible for us to express an opinion of any value on Canon Southwell's identifications. He clearly speaks himself with authority, and he has had the assistance of various experts, whose opinions in some cases are quite divergent, but are all here fairly stated. The paper is accompanied by sixteen good photographic plates, so that the reader can study for himself both fragments and identifications. The interest and value of the fragments are beyond question, and students may well be grateful to Canon Southwell for the care and labour he has bestowed on a very difficult subject.

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The October number of the *Essex Review* (price 1s. 6d. net) contains papers on the "Arms of Saffron Walden and Thaxted," by Mr. W. Gurney Benham, with a coloured plate; some very interesting "Reminiscences of an Essex County Practitioner a Century Ago," written by Henry Dixon (1787-1876), and now published, with an Introductory Note, by Mr. H. N. Dixon; and an account of an eighteenth-century courtship, by Mr. T. Barrett-Lennard; and two of

Dr. Andrew Clark's short articles—one on "Marriages at Little Leighs, 1680-1749," and the other on "Village Churchyard Monuments, 1721-1820." We are very glad to see that this capital *Review*, so ably edited, and always full of good and interesting matter, is to be carried on for at least another year. It will be no credit to the county if such a magazine is allowed to become extinct. That useful quarterly, *History* (89, Farringdon Street, E.C. : Price 1s. net), should at the present time find a larger public than ever. In No. 4 of vol. iii. the opening paper, "The World War," is a survey of opinions on the great conflict now raging. Among the other papers we notice: "What History does for the Boy," by Mr. F. T. B. Wheeler; "Unpublished 'Pretender' Papers," contributed by Mr. A. M. Broadley; "The Danish Element in English Life and Thought," by Mr. S. Cunningham; and "A Footnote to Gibbon's First Stay at Lausanne," by Mr. G. L. de St. M. Watson. There are also reviews and the quarterly bibliography of recent historical literature. From the Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W., comes vol. ii., Part 10, of Mr. H. Harrison's valued etymological dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (price 1s. net). It covers the alphabet from Seburgham to Sideman, thus including such famous names as Shakespeare, Shelley, Sheridan, Selborne, Sheraton, Shylock, and Siddons. "Shylock is apparently a shortened form of the M.E. *Schyriok*—i.e., White Hair (O.E. *scir*, bright, white + *loc*, lock of hair)." The same Press issue, price 3d., brief philological notes by Mr. Harrison on *The Vernacular Form of Abjuration and of Confession of Faith used by the Eighth-Century German Converts of the Devonian Wynfrith (St. Boniface)*. We have also received the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October. It contains Mr. Keyser's description of Shellingford Church, with twelve good photographic plates, and, *inter alia*, continuations of "The History of Beenham Parish," by Mary Sharp, and "Feet of Fines for Berkshire," by L. J. Acton Pile.

At Kingsland, Herefordshire, is another instance, with the variety of being enclosed in a small chamber, access to which is through the side of the porch, and from which under the arch of the tomb, and through the thickness of the main wall, are small windows opening into the nave. This was described by S. R. Meyrick in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1826, and was supposed by him, incorrectly, to have been an Easter sepulchre. I have no doubt that it was a chantry chapel. Possibly other recessed tombs were similarly enclosed, and traces of such exterior buildings should be searched for.

JAMES G. WOOD.

EPITAPHS FOR SISTERS BEARING THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME.

TO THE EDITOR.

The following inscriptions are interesting records of a custom which seems to have been common at the time when they were cut. In the Parish Church of St. Mary, Hendon, on the mural brass of Robert Nuttinge, who died April 22, 1618, we read that he had two daughters named Iane; and on the monument of Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, who died August 16, 1714, that he had two daughters named Anne. Outside the eastern wall of the chancel of the Parish Church of St. Thomas-a-Becket, in Oxford, there is the following epitaph:

Here lye ye bodies of

IOAN WESTBERRY ye Daughter of William & Ioan Westberry who died October ye 16 A ^o : 1683 Aged 3 Years	IOAN WESTBERRY ye Daughter of William & Ioan Westberry who died December ye 21 A ^o : 1686 Aged 2 Years	MARY WESTBERRY ye Daughter of William & Ioan Westberry who died April ye 30 A ^o : 1687 Aged 4 Years
--	---	--

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford,
November 9, 1914.



Correspondence.

RECESSED TOMBS IN THE EXTERNAL WALLS OF CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Gerish will probably receive many answers to his inquiry, and find that such tombs are by no means rare outside Hertfordshire. There is a fine example at Bisley, Gloucestershire, with a recumbent figure; but whether that originally belonged to the tomb may be doubtful. I know others at Sidbury, Dorset; and, if my memory does not fail me, at Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire. There is also one at Eardisland, Herefordshire; and Mr. Clinch, in his *Old English Churches*, has figured one at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

INDEX.

- ABRAHAM, A., Stratford-on-Avon Mulberry-Tree, 264.
Letter by, 44.
Alfriston, 275.
Allhallows-the-More, by J. Tavenor-Perry, 125.
Altar Frontals sold, 82.
Ancient Eugenics, Review of, 119.
Ancient Town Planning, Review of, 115.
Anderson, G., Old Church Bands, 267.
Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, by T. Sheppard, 11.
Anglo-Saxon Settlements, Archaeology of the, Review of, 36.
Antiquarian News, 31, 71, 109, 150, 192, 231, 272, 311, 351, 394, 434, 470.
Antiquary's Note-Book, The, 28, 103, 226, 348, 391, 430.
Anti-Scottish Satirist, by J. A. Lovat-Fraser, 452.
Antwerp Cathedral, 403.
Anwyl, Sir E., Death of, 348.
Apperson, G. L., Letter by, 240.
Arbroath, Abbot's House, 366.
Architectural Ornament, Evolution of, Review of, 76.
Armour at the Tower, 322.
Art Sale, 1.
Astrolabe sold, 1.
Aughton Church, 196.
Avebury Excavations, 121, 205, 365.
Axon, W. E. A., Death of, 69.
Ayr, St. John's Church Tower, by J. A. Morris, 103.
Badsey Churchwardens' Accounts, Review of, 158.
Bailey, G., Mediæval Vestments at Worcester, 23, 141.
Barber, Ven. E., Death of, 349.
Barnard Family, 395.
Barrow Notitia, by J. Ward, 294.
Basin, Thomas, by C. Roessler, 66.
Baye, Château de: Museum plundered, 404.
Bayeux Tapestry, Book of the, Review of, 475.
Beadlow Priory, by R. A. H. Unthank, 64, 132.
Beale, Miss S., Letter by, 43.
Beasts, Birds and Bess of Virgil, Review of, 158.
Bedposts in Broughton Church, 154.
Beesley, G. J., Letter by, 159.
Bells, 474.
Bernini Effigies, 194.
Beverley Minster, Vandalism at, 242.
Biblical Archaeology, Society of, 35, 113, 155, 236, 276, 475.
Bibliographical Society, 149, 311, 470.
Birds in Mediæval Church Architecture, by G. C. Druce, 248, 298, 381.
Birmingham Archaeological Society, 113, 315.
Transactions, 351.
Black Death and Architecture, 349.
Black Glass Pottery, Review of, 76.
Black Prince's Estates, The, 201.
Blue, Egyptian, 3.
Boadicea and Suetonius, Battle between, Letter on, 439.
Boccaccio's Olympia, Review of, 356.
Bodleian Library Acquisition, 30.
Bohemia, 474.
Bolivia, Discoveries in, 415.
Bookbindings, 103.
Book Prices Current, Notices of, 106, 192, 271, 348, 452, 476.
Book Sale Hoax, 394.
Book Sales, 30, 31, 106, 192, 271, 359, 432, 469.
Boyce, R. A. M., Ivo de Tail-Bois, 137.
Brabrook, Sir E., Knole, Sevenoaks, 8.
Bradford Historical Society, 35, 74, 113, 155, 197, 234, 472.
Brasses, Ancient Memorial, Review of, 77.
Brayton Church, 112.
Breadall Church, 247.
Breast Plough, The, 244.
Brighton and Hove Archaeologist, The, 272.
Brighton Archaeological Club, 35, 74, 113, 155, 197, 234, 277, 354, 438, 445, 472.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 35, 74, 152, 197, 273, 353, 473.
Transactions, 470.
Bristol Society of Antiquaries, 396, 475.
British Archaeological Association, 32, 122, 155, 235, 315, 353.
British Museum Acquisitions, 203, 349.
British Museum: New Wing, 205.
Broderers' Company, A Chat about the, Review of, 36.
Bronze Age in Ireland, Review of, 156.
Bronze Antiquities, 11, 42, 72, 74, 122, 124, 194, 273, 274, 282, 403.
Bronze Buckle, Fifth Century, by T. Sheppard, 207.
Bronze "Mace-heads," by O. G. S. Crawford, 348.
Brooches, 11, 194, 312.
Bruges, Review of, 476.
Bucks Archaeological Society, 236.
Buskitt, H. J., Letter by, 120.
Caergwile Bowl, The, 161.
Caerwent Church, 273.
Caldicot Church and Castle, 273.
Calendar of Coroners' Rolls, Review of, 238.
Cambrian Archaeological Association, 321.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 276, 474.
Publications, 394.
Canopus, Site of, 163.
Canterbury Cathedral Glass, Letter on, 120.
Capitals of the Northlands, Review of, 157.
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, 354.
Catacomb, Discovery of a, by L. A. M. Pynsent, 28.
Caudebec Church Window, 66.
Ceylon Monumental Inscriptions, Notice of, 158.
Chalice, Swedish Beaker, 442.
Chalk Church: Niche over West Porch, 164.
Chats on Household Curios, Review of, 399.
Chats on Old Copper and Brass, Review of, 239.
Cheshunt, 275.
Chess, Bibliography of, 70.
Chester Archaeological Society, 33, 74, 113, 155, 274, 314.
Journal, 311.
Chester, Holy Trinity Parish Registers, Review of, 318.
Cheyne Walk, In, and Thereabout, Review of, 236.
Childhood of the World, Review of, 279.
Chinese Tapestry, 234.
Chivalry and the Wounded, Review of, 479.
Christchurch Priory Church, 8.
Church Bands, Old, by G. Anderson, 267.
Church Plate, Alienation of, 167, 366.
Cinerary Urns, 124, 193, 366, 443.
Cist Burials, 153, 195, 363.
Clark, P., Letter by, 120.
Classical Association, 437.
Clephan, R. C., Spurious Egyptian Antiques, 369.
Clephane Horn, The, 232.
Cloth Fair: Old Houses, 85.
Coins Found, 35, 42, 43, 73, 111, 124, 244, 273.
Colchester Museum, 242.
Complete Peerage, Review of, 155.
Congress of Archaeological Societies, 314.
Cooper, T. F., York Cap of Maintenance, 301.
Corbridge Excavations, The, 232, 406.
Cordova and Granada, Notes from, by T. F. Legard, 330.
Cork Historical Society, *Journal*, 151, 395.
Correspondence, 40, 80, 120, 159, 200, 240, 280, 320, 360, 400, 439, 480.
County Churches: Kent, Review of, 116.
Courtai Carved Chest, 193.
Cox, J. C., Reviews by, 75, 379.
Cracow, 407.
Cranborne Chase, Earthworks of, Review of, 78.
Crawford, O. G. S., Bronze "Mace-heads," 348.
Cretan Antiquities, 71.
Cucking-Stool sold, 1.
Cumberland Archaeological Society, 335, 315, 365.
Dartford, by M. F. A. Tench, 127.
Letter on, 200.
Day, R., Death of, 349.
Déchelette, J., Death of, 468.
Decorative Ironwork, Review of, 61.
Deerhurst Church: Proposed mutilation, 441.
Derwent Field Club, *Transactions*, 272.
Dodgson, E. S., Letter by, 480.
Donaghmore, Review of, 237.
Donne Bibliography, 308.
Dorset Field Club, 33, 236, 315, 354.
Dovecot at Bruton, 283.
Dress Designs, Review of, 115.

- Druce, G. C., Birds in Mediaeval Church Architecture, 248, 298, 381.
 Duignan, W. H., Death of, 189.
 Duntun - Waylett Parish Register, by B. H. Wortham, 422.
 Durham Houses, Old, by H. R. Leighton, 19, 109, 460.
 Dymond, C. W., The Mén-an-tol, 47.
- Early Renaissance Architecture*, Review of, 356.
 Earthworks, 245, 314, 364, 368, 445, 472.
 Eastbury House, by Charles Roessler, 340.
 East Herts Archaeological Society, 275, 436.
 East Riding Antiquarian Society, 113, 197, 315, 354, 395, 436.
 Effigies at Wells, 71.
 Egypt: Exploration and Antiquities, 84, 122, 162, 206, 241, 243, 272, 281, 310, 349, 369, 433.
 Egypt Exploration Fund, *Journal*, 150, 311.
 Embroideries, Old, Exhibition, 405.
 Eminson, T. B. F., Howes of Manor of Scotter, 179, 253.
 England Invaded, Review of, 358.
 English Church Architecture, *Introduction* to, Review of, 114.
 Epitaphs on Sisters of Same Christian Name, Letter on, 480.
 Essex Archaeological Society, 236, 276.
Transactions, 150, 395.
 European War, The, 321, 361, 401, 404, 444, 470.
 Excavations at various places, 47, 72, 73, 82, 85, 121, 152, 194, 205, 241, 273, 365, 368.
 Exeter Archaeological Society, 274.
 Extinction of Families in Male Line, Letter on, 80.
- Ferrers Chapel, Staunton Harold, 193.
 French, Canon, Death of, 189.
 Fildes, W., Letter by, 40.
 Fishwick, H., Death of, 431.
 Fletcher, W. Y., Death of, 29.
 Flint Implements, 72, 153, 405, 409.
 Fountains Abbey Chantry, 202.
 Frescoes, see Wall-paintings.
 Friends' Historical Society, *Journal*, 109, 232, 395.
 Furniture, Sales of, 1, 166, 247, 322.
- Gainsborough, Skeletons found at, 82, 363.
 Genealogists, Society of, 107, 229.
 Geology and Prehistory, by J. R. Moir, 326.
 Letter on, 440.
 Gerish, W. B., Letters by, 240, 320, 440.
 Glasgow Archaeological Society, 34, 233.
 Glasgow Cathedral Repairs, 202.
 Glass Painting, Mediaeval, etc., by J. A. Knowles, 334, 385, 410.
 Glass Wine-Bottles, Stuart, by E. T. Leeds, 285.
 Gloucestershire Fossils, 152.
 Gold Ornaments, Irish, 283.
 Gomme, Sir L., 106.
 Goode Olds Counties, Review of, 359.
 Gray Letters found, 149.
 Greek Antiquities, 2, 166.
 Greek Art and National Life, Review of, 75.
 Greek Sculpture and Modern Art, Review of, 239.
 Greenwell, Canon, 164.
 Grime's Graves, 314.
 Guildhall Museum, 324.
 Gurney, Mary, Translation by, 373.
 Gwent and Morgannwg Antiquarian Society, 273.
- Gypsy Bibliography*, Notice of, 158.
Gypsy Coppermiths in Liverpool, Review of, 158.
Gypsy Lore Journal, 71, 232, 393.
- Halifax Antiquarian Society, 74, 396, 437, 475.
 Hall, J., Death of, 431.
Hammersmith, Review of, 115.
 Hampshire Archaeological Society, 235, 277, 315.
 Hampton Court, Discoveries at, 241.
 Harding, E. M., Letter by, 280.
 Hartland Communion Cup, 366.
 Hatfield Gallery of Antiques, 163.
 Haverfield, F., Letter by, 439.
 Head, Barclay V., Death of, 270.
 Heal, A., Death of, 45.
 Hellenic Society, 315.
 Hems, H., Letter by, 200.
 Hengistbury Head, 273.
 Henry Bradshaw Society, 29.
 Henry V., Funeral, etc., of, 110, 151.
Heraldry, Manual of, Review of, 198.
 Hermann, F., Italian Mediaeval Peasant Life, 373.
Hermits and Anchorites of England, Review of, 277.
 Hertfordshire Manor Houses, 235.
Highways and Byways in Lincolnshire, Review of, 476.
Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country, Review of, 278.
 Historical Medical Museum, 246.
 Historical Monuments Commission (England), 246.
 Historical Monuments Commission (Wales), 43, 350.
 Holbein Portrait, A, Letter on, 280.
 Holmside Hall, 460.
 Holyrood, Discoveries at, 82.
 Hop-Tokens, by E. Smith, 87.
 Horn-Book, Brass, 244, 283.
 Horses, Fossil, 407.
House of Harrison, Review of, 279.
 Howes of Manor of Scotter, by T. B. F. Eminson, 179, 253.
 Hull Field Club, 155.
 Humble, M., Letter by, 160.
 Hunter Archaeological Society, *Transactions*, 394.
 Huntingdon, Discoveries at, 7.
 Hurcomb, C., Posts under the Tudors, 92, 144, 208, 304.
 Hurry, Dr. J. B., 199.
 Huth Library Sale, 271, 310.
- Inch Abbey, Downpatrick, 444.
Incised Effigies of Staffordshire, Review of, 197.
 Letter on, 240.
 Incised Slab at Grasse, by W. J. Kaye, 102.
 Indian Archaeology, 367, 408, 443.
Insula Britannica, Review of, 114.
 Ipswich, Discoveries at, 325.
 Irish Antiquities, 124.
Irish Seal-Matrices and Seals, Review of, 156.
 Italian Mediaeval Peasant Life, by F. Hermann, 373.
 Ivo de Tail-Bois, by R. A. M. Boyce, 137.
- Jackson Collection (Sheffield) Catalogue*, Review of, 439.
 Jacob, W. H., Sidelights on Winchester, temp. Henry VII., 391.
 Winchester Tudor Accounts, 215.
 Notes by, 168, 284, 367, 391.
 Jersey Discovery, 124.
 Johnson, N., Limoges, Rue de la Boucherie, 178.
 Joyce, P. W., Death of, 69.
- Kaye, W. J., Incised Slab at Grasse, 102.
 Triple Vases, 172, 223, 290.
 Kendall, H. P., Notes by, 405.
 Kent Archaeological Society, 353.
 Kent's Cavern, Torquay, 444.
 Kildare County Archaeological Society, 113.
 King's Langley Church, etc., 436.
 Kingston Coronation Stone, 7, 47.
 Kirkstead Abbey fragment, 407.
 Knole, Sevenoaks, by Sir E. Brabrook, 8.
 Knowles, J. A., Mediaeval, etc., Glass-Painting, 334, 385, 419.
- Laing, C. E., Death of, 393.
 Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 35, 113, 276, 314, 354, 437, 473.
 Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, 34, 74, 112, 154, 196, 314, 473.
Transactions, 351.
 Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, 473.
 Laurie, Sir A. C., Death of, 229.
 Lead Objects, Old, 205.
Learned Societies, etc., Review of, 77.
 Le Couteur, J. D., Letter by, 120.
 Leeds, E. T., Glass Wine-Bottles, Stuart Period, 285.
 Legard, T. F., Cordova and Granada, 330.
 Leicestershire Archaeological Society, 113, 354.
 Leighton, H. R., Old Durham Houses, 19, 100, 460.
 Leipzig Printing Exhibition, 392.
Libraries, etc., Year-Book, Notice of, 119.
 Limoges, by N. Johnson, 178.
 Lion Bases, 322.
 Lion of Scotland, The, by A. P. Macdonald, 168.
 Literary Curiosities, Sale of, 227.
 Lithuanian Protestants, circa 1660, by J. B. McGovern, 226.
 Letter on, 360.
- London*, Review of, 344.
 London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 33, 315.
Transactions, 71.
 London Antiquities, 85, 86, 123, 321, 324.
 London City Arms, 470.
 London Museum, 162.
London, Prehistoric, Review of, 358.
 London Signs, The, by J. H. MacMichael, 185, 424.
London Survivals, Review of, 357.
 London Topographical Society, 190, 192.
 Louvain, Destruction of, 361, 432.
 Lovat-Fraser, J. A., Anti-Scottish Satirist, 452.
 Ludgvan Cross, 33.
 Luther Bible, 270.
- Macdonald, A. P., The Lion of Scotland, 168.
 MacMichael, J. H., The London Signs, 185, 424.
 Magazines, see Periodicals.
 Magna Carta Celebration, 188.
 Mainsforth Hall, 100.
 Malines, Bombardment of, 362.
Manks Antiquities, Review of, 319.
Manor Book of Ottery St. Mary, Review of, 79.
 Manorial Society, Publications, 270, 272.
 Margidunum, by F. Oswald and T. D. Pryce, 447.
 Martin, C. Trice, Death of, 270.
 Martley Church, 154.
 Maumbury Rings, 245.
 McGovern, J. B., Lithuanian Protestants, circa 1660, 226.
 Letter on, 360.
 Stoughton, Surrey, 49.
 Thame Church, 467.

- Meare Lake Village, 241.
 Medieval Ships, 191.
Medieval Wall Paintings, Review of, 117.
Medieval Welsh Law, Glossary of, Review of, 156.
 Medical Books, Early, 149.
 Mén-an-tol, The, by C. W. Dymond, 47.
 Letter on, 159.
Mending of Life, The, Review of, 119.
 Merod, Discoveries at, 84, 241, 281.
 Merton, Norman Doorway at, 246.
Mexican Archaeology, Review of, 317.
 Middlesex River Crane, by J. Tavenor-Perry, 410, 455.
Midhurst Grammar School, Review of, 118.
 Milani, L. A., Death of, 469.
Millers of Haddington, etc., The, Review of, 239.
Miscellany Presented to Dr. J. M. Mackay, Review of, 356.
 Moir, J. R., Geology and Prehistory, 326.
 Piltown Skull, 21.
 Monumental Inscriptions, Herts, Letter on, 320.
 Morosini Helmet, The, 167.
 Morris, J. A., St. John's Church Tower, Ayr, 103.
 Mourning Colours, 363.
Moyné's Court, Review of, 438.
Muiréadach, Review of, 318.
 Nebraska, Prehistoric Dwellings in, 365.
 Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, 34, 112, 155, 197, 233, 276, 353, 395, 435, 474.
 New Hall, Chelmsford, by M. Philip, 217, 258.
 Westminster Abbey, 353.
News of a Country Town, Review of, 399.
 Niches in Walls, Pointed, Letter on, 240.
 Nonconformist Registers, 473.
 Norfolk Archaeological Society, 197, 276.
Norfolk Churches of, Review of, 118.
 Norfolk Photographic Survey, 86.
Norfolk Village, Records of a, Review of, 259.
 Northborough Manor House, 5.
 North Staffs Field Club, 107.
 Northumberland and Durham Archaeological Society, 235, 354.
 Notes of the Month, 1, 47, 81, 121, 161, 201, 241, 281, 321, 361, 401, 441.
 Oil Lamp, Early, 322.
Old English Costumes, Notice of, 79.
Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire, Review of, 96.
 Oliver, A., Letter by, 240.
 Oswald, F., Margidunum, 447.
 Owl, At the Sign of the, 29, 68, 103, 148, 188, 227, 270, 308, 348, 392, 431, 468.
 Oxford Book-Shops, Old, 105.
 Oxford Historical Society, 35.
Oxford Libraries, Some, Review of, 317.
 Oxford University Antiquarian Society, 152, 236, 275.
 Packhorse Bridge, A, by A. Wade, 430.
 Pamphlets and Booklets, Notices of, 39, 79, 119, 159, 199, 239, 280, 319, 360, 439, 479.
 Paris Historical Library, 106.
 Parish Pounds, Letter on, 240.
 Paviland Cave, 7.
 Penzance Antiquarian Society, 33.
 Periodicals and Magazines, Notices of, 40, 80, 119, 159, 199, 240, 280, 320, 360, 400, 439, 479.
 Philip, M., New Hall, Chelmsford, 217, 258.
 Pictish Symbols, 274.
Pilgrim from Chicago, Review of, 37.
 Piltown Finds, 282.
 Piltown Skull, The, by J. R. Moir, 21.
 Poland: Crown of Old Kings found, 81.
 Porcelain Sales, 1, 124, 166, 203, 282.
 Posts under the Tudors, by C. Hurcomb, 92, 144, 208, 304.
Pottery and Porcelain, Collector's Handbook of Marks, etc., on, Review of, 400.
 Prehistoric Antiquities, 46, 47, 72, 73, 110, 111, 112, 122, 124, 152, 153, 167, 194, 196, 273, 274, 365, 415, 471.
Prehistoric Men of the Channel Islands, Review of, 237.
 Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, 72, 112, 153, 195, 314, 471.
Proceedings, 434.
Prehistoric Times, Review of, 117.
 Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies, 31, 71, 109, 150, 192, 231, 272, 311, 351, 394, 434, 470.
 Pryce, T. D., Margidunum, 447.
 Public Records Royal Commission, 350.
Puritan Bible, The, Review of, 118.
 Pynsent, L. A. M., Discovery of a Catacomb, 28.
 Recessed Tombs in External Walls, Letters on, 440, 480.
Records of Knowledge, Review of, 354.
Religious Art in France, Review of, 75.
 Reviews, 35, 61, 75, 96, 114, 155, 197, 236, 277, 315, 344, 354, 379, 397, 438, 475.
 Rheims Cathedral, Destruction of, 369, 401.
 Rhodes: Historic House, 163.
 Richardson, J., A Lost Rubens, 461.
Rockbourne Down, Excavations on, Review of, 199.
 Roessler, C., Eastbury House, 340.
 Thomas Basin, 66.
 Roman and other Triple Vases, by W. J. Kaye, 172, 223, 290.
 Roman Antiquities at, in, or near Aberdeenshire, 3.
 Ambleside, 1, 365.
 Antonine Wall, Scotland, 3, 247.
 Carlisle, 235.
 Colchester, 276.
 Compton, Surrey, 164.
 France, 42, 207.
 Gloucester, 164.
 Goathland, Yorks, 325.
 Lancaster, 443.
 Lincoln, 366, 369.
 London, 206, 321.
 Lowbury, Berks, 41.
 Manchester, 113.
 Maryhill, Scotland, 34.
 Mid-Somerset, 193.
 Newstead, 233.
 Nottingham, 447.
 Paris, 207.
 Sedgford, Norfolk, 7.
 Slack, 74, 322, 437.
 Wall, 351.
 Wells, Norfolk, 368.
 Wroxeter, 409.
Roman Britain in 1913, Review of, 438.
 Roman Coins found, 35, 42.
 Roman Studies Society, 3, 154, 207.
Roman System of Provincial Administration, Review of, 478.
 Rome, Discoveries in and near, 28, 41, 81.
 Rome, Environs of, Map of 1547, 393.
 Roofs, Medieval, 32.
 Round Towers in Sussex, 234.
 Royal Anthropological Institute, 153.
 Royal Archaeological Institute, 32, 111, 121, 155, 194, 232, 312, 351, 471.
Journal, 434.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 35, 113, 155, 197, 233, 312, 435.
Journal, 150, 272, 351, 471.
 Rubens, A. Lost, by J. R. chardson, 461.
 Ruislip Church Brass, 45.
Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore, Review of, 76.
 Sahara, Prehistoric Life in the, 167.
 St. Albans and Herts Archaeological Society, 35, 113.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, Review of, 278.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, Memorials of, Review of, 315.
 St. Michael-on-Wyre Church, 34.
 St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, by G. Worley, 25, 57.
 Sales, 1, 30, 82, 86, 106, 124, 166, 192, 203, 207, 227, 247, 271, 282, 300, 322.
 Salisbury, John Halle's Hall at, 326.
 Salisbury Museum robbed, 3.
 Salt Archaeological Society, 475.
Saunter through Kent, Review of, 319.
 Scottish Ecclesiological Society, 155.
 Scottish Peerage, The New, 343.
 Letter on, 400.
 Scythian Royal Burial-Place, 42.
 Seals, Medieval, 203.
 Sheppard, T., Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, 11.
 Fifth-Century Bronze Buckle, 207.
 Letter by, 283.
 Shropshire Archaeological Society, 437.
Transactions, 109.
 Silver, Sales of, 86, 207, 247.
 Skeleton, Fossil: German East Africa, 172.
 Smith, E., Hop-Tokens, 87.
 Society of Antiquaries, 32, 71, 72, 81, 110, 121, 151, 193, 201, 222, 246, 273, 312.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 33, 73, 111, 153, 194, 233, 274.
Proceedings, 192.
 Sodbury Church, Old, 446.
Some Famous Buildings and their Story, Review of, 37.
 Somerset Archaeological Society, 313.
Proceedings, 231.
 Southampton Bargate, 121, 236.
Spain under the Roman Empire, Review of, 318.
Sport of Collecting, The, Review of, 316.
 Spurious Egyptian Antiques, by R. C. Clephan, 369.
 Squires, E. E., Letter by, 200.
 Stained Glass, 148.
Stained Glass in England and France, Review of, 35.
 Steelyard found near Smyrna, 203.
 Stone Balls, Carved, 274.
Story and Song from Lock Ness-side, Review of, 479.
 Stoughton, Surrey, by J. B. McGovern, 49.
 Letter on, 120.
 Stratford-on-Avon Mulberry-Tree, by A. Abrahams, 264.
 Studley Bowl, The, 83.
 Letter on, 160.
 Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, 276, 354, 436.
 Sunderland Antiquarian Society, 74, 155, 438, 475.
Sundial Books, Ye, Review of, 478.
 Surgical Instruments, Ancient, 166.
 Surrey Archaeological Society, 229, 234, 313.
Collections, 434.
Surrey, Pilgrimage in, Review of, 358.
 Surrey Record Society, 191, 229.
 Publications, 434.
 Sussex Archaeological Society, 195, 276, 353.
Collections, 351.
 Sussex Dialect, 472.
 Swainson, C., Death of, 69.
 Swinburne Baronetcy, 474.
 Sydenham and the City, Letter on, 40.

- Tabak-Anecdotes*, Review of, 319.
 Tapestries, Sales of, 1, 2, 166, 282.
 Tattershall Castle, 325.
 Tavenor-Perry, J., Allhallows-the-More, 125.
 Decorative Ironwork, 61.
 Middlesex River Crane, 410, 455.
 Tench, M. F. A., Dartford, 127.
 Tetbury, 273.
 Thame Church, by J. B. McGovern, 467.
 Thoroton Society, *Transactions*, 311.
 Three Crowns in Heraldry, Letters on, 120, 200.
 Tokens: Guildhall Collection, 206.
 Town-planning Collection, 444.
 Town-Wall Fortifications of Ireland, Review of, 397.
 Trackways, Ancient, 195.
 Triple Vases, 172, 223, 290.
 Tudor Architecture, Colchester, 163.
 Tunisian Finds, 43.
 Unthank, R. A. H., Beadlow Priory, Beds, 64, 132.
 Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Review of, 359.
 Vestments, Fragments of Medieval, by G. Bailey, 23, 141.
 Victoria and Albert Museum Acquisitions, 46, 83, 161, 245, 284, 323.
 Viking Society, 35, 277, 312, 475.
 Publications, 31, 231, 434, 471.
 Vitified Fort, Scottish, 111.
 Wade, A., A Packhorse Bridge, 430.
 Wafering-Irons, Medieval, 193.
 Wakefield Bridge Chantry, 124.
 Wales, National Museum, 45, 161.
 Wall-Paintings, 32, 195.
 Walpole Letters found, 149.
 Walrus Ivory Box, 66.
 Walton Window, Winchester Cathedral, 284.
 Ward, J., Barrow Notitia, 294.
Wessex, Early Wars of, Review of, 39.
 Wiltshire Archaeological Society, 315.
 Winchester Antiquities, 168, 357, 391.
 Winchester Cathedral Close, Review of, 397.
 Winchester Tudor Accounts, 215.
 Woodcroft Castle, 7.
 Wood, G. J., Letter by, 480.
Wookey Hole, Review of, 379.
 Worcestershire Archaeological Society, 113, 154, 197, 236, 354.
 Worcester, Medieval Vestments at, 23, 141.
 Worley, G., St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, 25, 57.
 Wortham, B. H., Dunton Waylett Register, 422.
 Wright, W. Aldis, Death of, 270.
 York Cap of Maintenance, by T. P. Cooper, 301.
 York Minster Glass, 196.
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 113.
 Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, 112, 155, 196, 275, 353.
 Yorkshire Dialect, 442.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGES		PAGES
Northborough Manor House: Two Illustrations	4, 5	The Royal Arms as Officially used in Scotland	198
Woodcroft Manor House	6	Seals attached to Treaty of 1346	204
Anglo-Saxon Cemetery in East Yorkshire: Thirteen Illustrations	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	Fifth-Century Bronze Buckle: Five Illustrations	207, 208
Fragments of Thirteenth-Century Vestments: Four Illustrations	24, 25, 142, 143	New Hall, Chelmsford: Nine Illustrations	218, 219, 220, 222, 259, 261, 262, 263
St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell: The Crypt, looking East	38	A Brass Horn Book	244
Marbles found at Mahdia, Tunisia: Two Illustrations	44	Birds in Medieval Church Architecture: Twenty Illustrations	248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 299, 300, 301, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385
Stoughton, Surrey: Five Illustrations	50, 51, 55, 56	Old Church Bands: Two Illustrations	268, 269
Font Crane, Louvain Cathedral: Two Illustrations	62, 63	Clifford Chambers Manor-House	278
Thomas Basin in a Window in Caudebec Church	68	Dating of Glass Wine-Bottles (Stuart Period): Two Illustrations	287, 289
Box of Walrus Ivory, 1665	68	York Cap of Maintenance: Three Illustrations	302, 303
Brass of Archbishop Harsnett, 1631	78	The Great Gallery, Chastleton House	309
The Studley Bowl	83	Early Oil Lamp: Two Illustrations	323
Hop-Gardens Tokens: Eight Illustrations	87, 88, 89, 90, 91	Cordova and Granada: Four Illustrations	330, 331, 332, 333
Oriel on Gatehouse at Taxfield	97	Eastbury House, Essex: Four Illustrations	341, 342, 343
Plaster Ceiling, Baildon Hall	97	River God found: London	345
Oakwell Hall, near Birstall	98	Fragment of Group of Matronae	346
Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	99	London in the Thirteenth Century	346
Incised Slab at Grasse, Riviera	102	The Globe Theatre, 1616	347
North End of New College Lane, Oxford (Early Eighteenth Century)	105	Carved Door-Hoods, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.	357
Hammersmith Terrace, 1780 and 1901	116	Spurious Objects of Egyptian Antiquity: Five Illustrations	370, 371
Dartford Town and Church: Four Illustrations	129, 130, 131	Clonmell Town Wall	398
The Eastern Walls of Visby	157	The Middlesex River Crane: Four Illustrations	412, 413, 456, 459
Chalk Church, Kent (West Porch): Two Illustrations	164, 165	Parish Register, Dunton-Waylett: Two Illustrations	423
Roman and other Triple Vases: Ten Illustrations	173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 291, 292	A Packhorse Bridge	430
The Manor of Scotter: Map	183	The Late Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A.	431

